

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

No. 21

## First Time at Church.

Journal.  
Sweet wonder in the baby face,  
Of mingled dignity and grace,  
A painter hand might love to trace.

Of trusting innocent blue eyes,  
Gayer than the stained-glass window rise,  
Fair and cloudless summer skies.

ple round her sing, "Above the sky  
rest for little children when they die"  
thus gazing up—that rest seems nigh.

an peals; she must not look around,  
h with wonderment her pulses bound—  
whereon she stands is holy ground.

non over, and the blessing said,  
as—"mother" does—her golden  
cads;

oks of little sister who is dead.

ws that now she dwells above the sky,  
oly children enter when they die,  
s God take her there too by and by.

He keep you in the faith alway,  
ye you to that home for which you  
ay,  
ll shall have their child-hearts back  
ie day!"

## Italo Campanini.

lagnaine.  
still a lad, he served in Garibaldi's  
liberation, and was wounded in  
during battle. From the heroic  
act was but a step. Leaving  
r, he was apprenticed to a black-  
and the hard work at the forge de-  
that robust health which to-day  
him to bid defiance, in his chosen  
to, to hoarseness and overexertion,  
ne study, and two years of service  
avelling opera company, he made  
as Faust at La Scala, and three  
ward came to America with  
h in the Nilsson company. Dur-  
engagement he appeared in the  
of Lohengrin, with Nilsson as  
in this memorable occasion there  
uburst of enthusiasm on the part  
unparalleled, except in the  
arepa, since the days of Jenny  
l equalled only by the success of  
later years.

endowed Campanini with a  
en, and sympathetic voice, and  
abled him to greatly increase its  
while imparting flexibility and  
throughout its range. An ar-  
stating student, he is to-day a  
of that good vocalism is worth  
e and labor it takes to acquire,  
it no voice could have borne  
to which it has been subjected.  
ason he sang in opera one hu-  
res, took part in numberless re-  
beside singing in the "Stabat  
ven times, and assisting at a  
f concerts in Boston, New York  
nail. His acting is nearly as  
is singing, and the poorest singer  
feels his magnetic influence.  
ly as an artist, he is enviable:  
manly character has won him  
tends, who love the man as much  
mire the singer.

## Ante-Beuve as a Duellist.

Beuve, the eminent critic, was  
aged in a duel, the cause of  
orgotten. While the prelimina-  
arranging, it began to rain slight-  
e author of "Volupte," who had  
brought his umbrella with him,  
r his head with one hand, while  
grasped his sword with the other,  
siding being objected to by the  
as irregular, he coolly replied  
is quite sufficient for him to risk  
without running the chance of  
vinto the bargain." He how-  
e lack courage, which is more  
e said of one of his colleagues,  
ng himself under the necessity  
a being confidently informed by  
l that in the present case the  
merely a matter of form, and  
lversary would take care not to  
Somewhat comforted by this,  
he repaired to the scene of  
the distance—twenty-five paces  
been duly measured, boldly  
opponent, who, on the signal  
n, blazed away, and nearly per-  
e critic's hat just half an inch  
head. "Confound it!" exclaim-  
ed to his second, who was con-  
g him on his gallant bearing;  
t you tell me that he was going  
y new hat? I would have put  
one."

## Why About Secretary Kirkwood.

ette.  
Twenty years ago, without solici-  
part, Secretary Kirkwood re-  
publican nomination for gov-  
e young and growing state of  
as not a very desirable position,  
time there were only a few miles  
west of the Mississippi river,  
expected that he would make a  
anvass of the entire state. Ex-  
utes Senator A. C. Dodge—  
e Buchanan's minister to Spain  
minated by the democrats as  
s competitor, and came home  
ish of trumpets, expecting to  
people's granger between the up-  
ether political mill stones into  
r. According to previous ar-  
ts the two gentlemen started  
country in separate convey-  
e little city of Washington to  
nly the political questions of the  
kwood and a friend had the ad-  
d, nearing the village, discovered  
bes by the side of the road four  
horses hitched before an elegant  
The secretary's friend remark-  
I guess they have come out to  
in fine style." However, on the  
of the road, a little further on,  
er vehicle, a lumber wagon, a  
and two yoke of oxen in charge  
three men.

ithin speaking distance one of  
ailing, inquired: "Be you Sam

Kirkwood?" On receiving an affirmative  
answer, the ox team men said they were a  
reception committee, and desired Mr.  
Kirkwood to take a seat in their wagon at  
once, saying they would explain matters  
on their way to town. By advice of his  
friend Mr. Kirkwood took a seat with the  
committee, and the driver, putting the butt  
without mercy to the oxen, at a breakneck  
speed up hill and down they rode into  
town. At the suburbs they were met by a  
procession headed with martial music, and  
were conducted in fine style around the  
square, fetching up at the speaker's stand.  
The parade being something new in those  
days, all the boys and most of the men of  
every political faith joined in the procession,  
and as cheer after cheer went up for Kirk-  
wood as he rode in the humble carriage  
of the yeomanry of the day, things were  
carried by storm, so when General Dodge  
arrived, drawn by four in hand, in style  
and splendor, the people simply stood on  
the sidewalk and looked bewildered. Dur-  
ing the delivery of the speeches it was evi-  
dent the masses were in sympathy with  
Kirkwood, and the vote in the fall showed  
for the first time a good round republican  
majority in Washington county. The reason  
of that Kirkwood was driven in town in a  
humble ox-wagon was the democrats had  
stolen a march on the republicans by se-  
curing the only respectable carriage in the  
city for their man, and it was only left for  
the republicans to do the next best thing,  
to make it as ludicrous as possible, and it  
proved a good hit.

## Daniel Webster's Father.

Kingston, N. H., Letter to Boston Journal.

Colonel Ebenezer Webster, the father of  
Daniel Webster, was born in this town.  
and both his father and mother were of  
the original Kingston stock. He greatly  
resembled his illustrious son. Personally,  
both were of remarkably dark and swarthy  
hue. In his youth he served in the old  
French war, which General Stark consid-  
ered the only war New Hampshire was  
ever engaged in that was really worthy  
the name of a war. New Hampshire sent  
four regiments to the army that captured  
Louisburg, and Colonel Ebenezer Webster  
was undoubtedly "there." When the Col-  
onel moved from Kingston he settled in  
that part of New Salisbury which is now  
called Franklin. And Daniel Webster  
said he here sent up the smoke of his pipe  
and log but chimney at a point nearer the  
great star than that occupied by any other  
of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. Webster  
combined the occupations of farmer and  
inn-keeper, a combination common in  
those days. On the lonely, thinly settled  
roads of the frontier almost every well-to-  
do farmer was known to travellers as a  
person ready to entertain man and beast  
in the most hospitable manner for the  
most reasonable compensation. The rest  
of the settlers could be depended upon in  
an emergency to offer all they had for the  
relief of passing travelers. Hawthorne,  
in his beautiful story of the ambitious  
guest, wherein he detailed the oft told  
Willy house tragedy, speaks of this gen-  
eral open-house life that prevailed in up-  
per and central New Hampshire in old  
times.

Mr. Webster took an active part in  
public affairs, and at the breaking out of the  
Revolution led a Salisbury company of  
volunteer soldiers to Cambridge. Subse-  
quently he fought at White Plains and  
Bennington, and was at West Point at the  
time of the treason of Arnold. He con-  
tinued in service till the close of the war,  
and left it with the well-earned rank of  
colonel. After the war he was several  
times chosen representative to the legisla-  
ture, and was made a judge of the court of  
common pleas, which position he retained  
to the end of his life. He was remarkable  
for his integrity, his sound common sense  
and his unswerving patriotism. Take  
him for all in all, we must concede that  
this town has never produced a man more  
worthy of respect or one who could more  
safely be held up as a model for the young  
men of this or any other day. Colonel  
Webster died at the age of seventy-nine.  
Daniel Webster at seventy, Ezekiel said  
his brother Daniel to have been the  
handsomest man he ever saw, at forty-  
nine. The Websters do not seem to have  
been a long-lived race. A restless, untir-  
ing activity characterized them, and they  
were inclined to wear themselves out with  
hard work. The great Daniel was an old  
man at sixty; his father had gone through  
more at that age than most men of far  
more advanced years, and Ezekiel at forty  
was one of the most eminent lawyers in  
New England.

## Sheep That Travel.

Chambers' Journal.

"Travelling sheep are another of the in-  
stitutions of the colony in southern Aus-  
tralia. In a pastoral country like this there  
must of necessity always be numbers of  
'stock' changing hands; thus, sheep and  
cattle may be met almost every day pass-  
ing from one station to another. By law,  
sheep are compelled to travel six miles per  
day; cattle, nine miles with travelling for  
'feed,' that is, the owners thereof, having  
overstocked their runs, find the grass fail-  
ing, so they send a large mob of sheep off  
to some imaginary buyer, some hundreds  
of miles off, choosing of course the route  
by which they will pick up most grass. Af-  
ter sauntering along for a month or two,  
perhaps the rain has come; and there be-  
ing now plenty of grass, the sheep are  
brought home by a roundabout way.  
Sheep of that style are known as 'loafers';  
because the drovers try to go as short a  
distance as possible each day. All kinds  
of stock are branded for identification."

Mrs. Oliphant intimates that Carlyle ne-  
glected his wife, and had some occasion  
for remorse on her death. She was left  
out of all his invitations to swell gather-  
ings, and she used to make bitter remarks  
thereupon. She spoke of his "Frederick  
the Great" as the valley of the shadow of  
Frederick, and looked upon his weaknesses  
with a sort of affectionate contempt. Car-  
lyle, it is now said, died worth \$200,000.

## JEFFERSON AS A BOOK COLLECTOR.

His Gift of His Library to the Nation.

The following cutting from an old news-  
paper of 1815 is Jefferson's letter offering  
his library to the government after the de-  
struction of the library of the congress at  
the burning of Washington by the British  
in the second war with England. It shows  
him an ardent bibliophile for fifty years,  
explains his methods of collecting and  
their results, and affords a striking con-  
trast with the methods pursued in these  
days by men of similar tastes:

MONTICELLO, Sept. 21, 1815.

Dear Sir:—I learn from the newspapers,  
that the vandalism of our enemy has tri-  
umphed at Washington over science as  
well as the arts, by the destruction in the  
public library, with the noble edifice in  
which it was deposited. Of this transac-  
tion, as that of Copenhagen, the world will  
entertain but one sentiment.—They will  
see a nation suddenly withdrawn from a  
great war, full armed and full handed,  
taking advantage of another whom they  
had recently forced into it, unarmed and  
unprepared (after two years' offensive  
war), to indulge themselves in acts of bar-  
barism which do not belong to a civilized  
age. When Van Ghent destroyed their  
shipping at Chatham, and De Ruyter rode  
triumphantly up the Thames, he might in  
like manner, by the acknowledgement of  
their own historians, have forced all their  
ships up to London bridge, and there have  
burnt them, the tower, and city, had these  
examples been set. London, when thus  
menaced, was near a thousand years old;  
Washington is but yet in her teens.

I presume it will be among the early ob-  
jects of congress to recommence their col-  
lection. This will be difficult while the  
war continues, and intercourse with Europe  
is attended with so much risk. You know  
my collection, its condition and extent. I  
have been fifty years making it, and have  
spared no pains, opportunity or expense to  
make it what it is. While residing in Paris  
I devoted every afternoon I was disengag-  
ed for a summer or two, in examining all the  
principal book stores, turning over every  
book with my own hands, and putting by  
every thing which related to America, and  
indeed whatever was rare and valuable in  
every science; besides this, I had standing  
orders during the whole time I was in Eu-  
rope in its principal book markets, particu-  
larly Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Madrid and  
London, for such works relating to Amer-  
ica as could not be found in Paris. So that  
in that department, particularly, such a  
collection was made as probably can never  
again be effected. I have also been prob-  
able that the same opportunities, the  
same time, industry, perseverance and ex-  
pense, with some knowledge of the bibli-  
ography of the subject would again be found  
in concurrence. During the same period,  
and after my return to America I was led  
to procure also whatever related to the du-  
ties of those in the high concerns of the  
nation, so that the collection, which I sup-  
pose is of between 9,000 and 10,000 vol-  
umes, while it includes chiefly all that is  
valuable in science and literature gener-  
ally, extends more particularly to whatever  
belongs to the American statesman, in the  
diplomatic and parliamentary branches, it  
is particularly full. It is long since I have  
been sensible it ought not to continue pri-  
vate property, and had provided that at  
my death, congress should have the re-  
fusal of it, at their own price; but the loss  
they have now incurred makes the present  
the proper moment for their accommoda-  
tion without regard to the small remnant  
of time, and the barren use of my not en-  
joying it.

I ask of your friendship therefore to  
make for me the tender of it to the library  
committee of congress, not knowing my-  
self of whom the committee consists; I en-  
close you the catalogue, which will enable  
them to judge of its contents, nearly the  
whole are well bound, abundance of them  
elegantly, and of the choicest editions, they  
may be valued by persons named by  
themselves, and the payment made con-  
venient to the public; it may be, for in-  
stance, in such annual instalments as the  
law of congress has left at their disposal,  
or in stocks of any of their late loans, or  
any loan they may institute at this session,  
so as to spare the present calls of our coun-  
try, and await its days of peace and pros-  
perity. They may enter nevertheless into  
intermediate use of it, as eighteen or twenty  
wagons would place it in Washington in  
a single trip of a fortnight.

I should be willing indeed to retain a  
few of the books to amuse the time I have  
yet to pass, which might be valued with  
the rest, but not included in the sum of  
valuation until they should be restored at  
my death, which I would carefully provide  
for, so that the whole library, as it stands  
in the catalogue, at this moment should  
be theirs, without any garbling.

Those I should like to retain would be  
chiefly classical and mathematical, some  
few in other branches, and particularly  
one of the five encyclopedias in the cat-  
logue; but this, if not acceptable, would  
not be urged. I must add that I have not  
revised the library since I came home to  
live, so that it is probable some of the  
books may be missing, except in the chap-  
ters of law and divinity, which have been  
revised, and stand exactly as in the cat-  
logue, the return of the catalogue will of  
course be needed, whether the tender be accepted or  
not. I do not know that it contains any  
branch of science which congress would  
wish to exclude from their collection.  
There is in fact no object to which a  
member of congress may not have occa-  
sion to refer. But such wish would not  
correspond with my views of preventing  
its dismemberment. My desire is either to  
place it in their hands entire, or preserve  
it so here. I am engaged in making an  
alphabetical index of the authors' names  
to be annexed to the catalogue in order to  
facilitate the finding of their works in the  
catalogue, which I will forward to you as  
soon as completed, any agreement you  
shall be so good as to take the trouble of  
entering into with the committee, I hereby  
confirm. Accept the assurance of my  
great esteem and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

## The Original "Blue Stockings."

In a paper on Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu,  
the "queen of the Blue Stockings," pub-  
lished in Belgravia, the origin of the term  
"blue stockings," is thus discussed: "One  
anecdote relates how Mrs. Vesey, one of  
the principal ladies of the movement, hav-  
ing met Mr. Stillingfleet at Bath, invited  
him to one of these reunions, then just be-  
ing established. This gentleman, who was  
noted for the unfashionable carelessness  
of his dress, objected that he was not in  
the habit of appearing in proper equip-  
ments, said the lady, 'come as you are, in  
your blue stockings.' To this, as an ad-  
dendum, we must add a paragraph from  
Boswell which completes the anecdote.  
'One of the most eminent members of  
these societies was a Mr. Stillingfleet (a  
grandson of the bishop) whose dress was  
remarkably grave, and in particular it was  
observed that he wore blue stockings. Such  
was the excellence of his conversation,  
and his absence was felt so great a  
loss, that it used to be said, 'we can do  
nothing without the blue stockings;' and  
thus by degrees the title was established.'  
Forbes, in his 'Life of Beattie,' gives a  
similar derivation of the title, and fur-  
ther informs us that it was Admiral Bos-  
cawen who, from the circumstances above  
quoted, first used the term Blue Stocking  
Society, and that a foreigner of distinction  
hearing the expression, translated it liter-  
ally Bas-Bleu, by which name these meet-  
ings were ever after distinguished. But I  
think a yet more probable derivation of  
the term is given in a note to Hayward's  
'Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Thrale,'  
upon, we are told, the authority of a  
daughter of Lady Greville, who was one  
of the Bas-Bleu. When these assemblies  
were still in their infancy Madame de  
Polignac being in London, was invited to  
one of the breakfasts; she wore on the oc-  
casion a pair of blue silk stockings, which  
fashion was then all the rage in Paris, and  
thereupon her English friends, who, with  
all their learning, were not above such  
feminine weaknesses, adopted this color  
for their nether casings. It seems more  
probable that the name should have arisen  
from such a peculiarity of feminine cos-  
tume, rather than from an accident of  
male eccentricity. John Timbs, in 'Clubs  
and Club Life,' traces the Bas Bleu back  
to ancient Greece; he also quotes Mill's  
'History of Chivalry' to show that there  
was established in Venice, in the fifteenth  
century, a literary society that distin-  
guished itself by its stockings, which were  
sometimes blue and sometimes  
sholly blue. As the founders of  
the 'Blue Stockings,' however, have left  
no record of the origin of the term, the  
reader must take a choice among these  
several explanations."

## AMUSING TRINES.

A youngster was sent by his parent to  
take a letter to the postoffice and pay the  
postage on it. The boy returned highly  
elated, and said: "Father, I send a lot of  
men putting letters in a little place, and  
when no one was looking, I slipped yours  
in for nothing."

A person overheard two countrymen  
who were observing a naturalist in a field  
collecting insects, say one to the other:  
"What's that fellow doing, John?" "Why,  
he's a naturalist." "What's that?" "Why,  
one who catches gnats to be sure."

In a hairdresser's shop at the East End  
of London a bill was exhibited in the win-  
dow recommending a certain patent med-  
icine with the very dubious heading:  
"Try one box—no other medicine will ever  
be taken."

An Irish gentleman called on an emi-  
nent singing master to inquire his terms.  
"I charge two guineas for the first lesson;  
but only one guinea for as many as you  
please afterward." "Oh, bother the first  
lesson then," said the other, "let us begin  
at once with the second."

An old gentleman when asked after his  
health, replied: "I am getting quite fee-  
ble and exercise of any kind is almost too  
much for me; last year I could walk en-  
tirely round the square, but now I can  
only walk half way round and back again."

An exceedingly fat gentleman had to  
travel by coach from Macon in France,  
and requiring more room than an ordinary  
passenger, sent his servant to book two  
places and pay for them. When he went  
to the office the next day to take his place  
he found "one seat had been booked inside  
and one out."

A certain dean of Ely was once at a  
dinner, when just as the cloth was remov-  
ed, the subject of discourse happened to be  
that of extraordinary mortality among  
lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentle-  
man, "not less than seven eminent bar-  
risters in as many months." The dean,  
who was very deaf rose just at the con-  
clusion of these remarks and gave the com-  
pany grace. "For this and every other  
mercy, make us devoutly thankful."

Pointing to the letter X, "What's that?"  
asked a village schoolmaster of a lad  
whose father seems to have been born be-  
fore the age of school books and compul-  
sory attendances. "Daddy's name." "No;  
it's not, sir—it's X." "No, sir; it  
ain't," said the boy, "it's daddy's name;  
I've seen L... write it often." At another  
school in replying a youth for the exer-  
cise of his fists, a schoolmaster said: "My  
lad, we fight with our heads here." The  
youth reflected for a moment, and replied  
that butting was not considered fair at his  
last school.

A very slight stretch of imagination is  
required to depict the amazement of that  
inquisitive old gentleman, of a botanical  
turn of mind, who inquired of the garden-  
er in one of the public places of prom-  
enade: "Pray, my good man, can you in-  
form me if this particular plant belongs to  
the 'Arbutus' family?" which he received  
for reply: "No, sir; it don't; it belongs  
to the corporation!"—The same remark  
applies to that ambitious young lady, who  
was talking very earnestly about her favor-

ite author, when one of the company in-  
quired if she liked Lamb. With an indig-  
nant toss of the head, she answered, that  
she "cared very little about what she ate,  
compared with knowledge." Doubtless  
the person who put the question felt more  
amused by the answer than the parish  
priest did who, observing an Irish girl at  
play on a Sunday, accosted her with:  
"Good morning, daughter of the Evil  
One;" when she meekly replied: "Good  
morning, father."

## Schools in Old Rome.

Prof. Leighton.

At seven years of age the Roman boy  
studied Greek and Latin grammar togeth-  
er. The sons of centuries went to school  
at 5 a. m. with their satchels and counting  
tables slung over shoulders, and studied in  
schoolrooms on the ground floor, where  
they were so well and thoroughly flogged  
that their howls aroused the neighbors at  
very unreasonable hours. Martial and  
other satirists spoke of their cries and  
blubberings as one of chief nuisances of  
the early morning hours, almost as great a  
pest to late risers as our street cries, in fact.  
The masters were great disciplinarians,  
and esteemed corporal punishment one of  
the chief means of inducing that precious  
boon, knowledge, into dull heads. If a  
boy pronounced a single syllable wrong he  
was beaten black and blue, and his body  
so covered with weals and welts that it re-  
sembled a patchwork coverlet or a coat of  
many colors. The ancients believed that  
boys were naturally vicious and required  
taming. So great a teacher as Plato laid  
down the axiom that "A boy was the most  
ferocious of animals." Others, like Quin-  
tilian, protested against undue flogging.  
Pictures found in Herculaneum showed  
that the English system of flogging was  
likewise in vogue; also, that in some  
schools, both sexes were together, although  
the education of girls was comparatively  
neglected. In the higher social circles  
girls were taught music and dancing and  
other fashionable branches, as nowadays.  
School books were as cheap as with us  
fifty years ago. A text-book with seven  
hundred verses could be had in three sep-  
arate editions for eighty, thirty, and even  
as low as eight cents. Tuition was very  
cheap, less than a cent a day. The boys  
had holidays in March and December, and  
a long vacation in the summer, from June  
24 to October 19, a great part of which  
was spent with their parents at Roman  
Newports and Coney Islands. At fourteen  
they were put into high schools, where  
they studied rhetoric, poetry and belles-  
lettres generally, their previous efforts hav-  
ing been confined to reading, writing and  
arithmetic, with Greek and Latin grammar  
and verses. The younger children were  
taught their letters and numerals by means  
of small ivory blocks, as at the present  
day. The pay of a teacher was thirty dol-  
lars a year, about one hundred times less  
than that of a ballet dancer.

## PERSONAL.

The Princess Louise will visit Saratoga  
in the summer.

General O. O. Howard has two books in  
the hands of the publishers.

Mr. James T. Fields' new lecture is en-  
titled "Famous Men I Have Bored."

Lord Derby has a good baritone voice,  
and sings the old comic song "The Vicar  
of Bray."

Mr. Theodore Tilton's daughter Alice is  
studying art in Paris, and has a pretty lit-  
tle studio there.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) woman has obtained  
\$200 damages from a pool-room keeper  
for the ruin of her son.

Joseph Burns, of Indiana, Pa., has the  
hammer which Capt. Paul Jones used to  
nail the flag to the mast.

A son of President Jewett, of the Erie  
railroad, is talked of as the democratic  
candidate for governor of Ohio.

The late Mrs. Theodore Parker, of Bos-  
ton, left most of her property to her two  
adopted children. Her husband's unpub-  
lished MSS. will be brought out in accord-  
ance with her wishes.

General Grant has sent an order to  
Hanabusa Saburobel, a manufacturer of  
silk flowers in Japan, for specimens of  
flowers of the four seasons, to be made  
as delicate and beautiful as possible.

Mr. Jannsen has succeeded in photograph-  
ing the *lunare candore*, or "earthshine"  
on the moon when three days old. In  
the photograph the "continents" were to  
be distinguished clearly from the "seas."

"When I was a young man," says the  
philosopher Billings, "I was always in a  
hurry to hold the big end of the log and do  
all the lifting; now I am older, I seize  
hold of the small end and do all the  
grunting."

General John Ross, of the English army,  
was made a K. C. B. three or four weeks  
ago, and a few days later obtained a di-  
vorce from his wife on account of her de-  
sertion and misconduct while he was in  
Afghanistan.

Lord Lorne has \$50,000 a year and a  
furnished house as governor general of  
Canada. His wife has \$30,000 a year from  
parliament, and also had a dot of \$150,000,  
which may be presumed to add \$6,000 a  
year more to their income.

Lord Beaconsfield, though an old man  
—he was born in 1801—did not attain the  
age of some English statesmen in recent  
times. Lord Palmerston, for instance,  
was 81 when he died, and Earl Russell  
was born 13 years before Benjamin Dis-  
raeli. Mr. Gladstone was born four years  
later, in 1809, and Mr. John Bright in 1811.

Nicholas Deering, the last survivor of  
the Harvard class of 1810, is dead. It is  
told of him that when Uncle Tom's Cabin  
was first performed at a theatre which he  
owned at Portland, and the poor black  
woman was being sold to the villain Le-  
gree for \$5,000, he leaned out of his box  
and excitedly exclaimed, "I'll give \$6,000!"

## Hector Berlioz's Love Romance.

London Society.

Berlioz was present at the first represen-  
tation of "Hamlet" at the Odeon, and at  
once conceived for Henriette Smithson  
what he calls "a mortal love." His own  
words best describe the impression made.  
"The effect of her prodigious talent, or  
rather of her dramatic genius, on my im-  
agination and my heart was only compar-  
able to the complete upsetting caused by  
the poet of whom she was the worthy in-  
terpreter. Next day 'Romeo and Juliet'  
was on the bill. From the third act until  
the end, scarcely breathing, as if a hand  
of iron were pressing my heart, I said to  
myself with entire conviction, 'I am a lost  
man.' It should be added that I did not  
then know a word of English, and had  
only got a glimpse of Shakespeare through  
Letourneur's misty translation.

To get a nearer view of the *grande tra-  
gedienne*, he entered the theatre during a  
rehearsal. Romeo in the tomb, over-  
whelmed with despair, was carrying Juliet  
in his arms. Berlioz, after a glance at  
the Shakespearean group, screamed out,  
wring his hands and ran away. Juliet saw,  
heard, and took fright, and told the other  
actors to have a care of that gentleman  
with the wicked looking eyes. Not a  
promising beginning for an ardent lover!  
Common sense people will be inclined to  
remark: "Genius to madness closely  
allied."

But the favor of the Paris public is far  
from stable. Miss Smithson went out of  
fashion as fast as she came in. Counting  
on the constancy of the Parisians' enthu-  
siasm, she had undertaken the manage-  
ment of an English theatre, and rapidly  
experienced a *facilis descensus* toward  
ruin, beside which, she broke her leg—as  
Mlle. Mars behaved admirably on that  
occasion—and limping Juliets do not  
draw. Notwithstanding which imped-  
iments Hector got presented to Henriette  
and married her, in spite of her family's  
violent opposition. On his part he was  
obliged to obtain his parents' consent, ac-  
cording to French law, by *sommations res-  
pectueuses*, that is, by legal compulsion.  
On their wedding day, all the bride pos-  
sessed was debts, and the prospect of not  
being able to act again, in consequence of  
her accident. The bridegroom had three  
hundred francs, lent by his friend Gounet,  
and the strong disapproval of his father  
and mother.

## A Plea for Plain English.

London Figaro.

We are glad to see "G. A. S." publish-  
ing a protest against the unnecessary use  
of French and other foreign words in our  
newspapers and conversation, though it  
was hardly to be expected that a writer  
who so freely peppers his articles with an  
*olla podrida* of foreign words and phrases  
would heartily reprove a practice of which  
he is an arch upholder. The protest was  
written *apropos* of the word *clature*, which  
has been generally adopted without ques-  
tion in all our recent discussions about  
parliamentary procedure. But why, it has  
been aptly asked, need we drag this  
French term into our already voluminous  
language, and thus seem to admit it con-  
tains no word which would express a simi-  
lar meaning? As a matter of fact, we do  
possess a word, as Mr. Sala points out,  
expressing the same sense, viz: "closure,"  
which Shakespeare uses several times, and  
which surely would answer our purpose  
quite as well as *clature*. What would  
there be amiss in a minister of the crown  
declaring urgency and calling for the  
"closure." The only possible excuse for  
using French, or German, or Greek, or  
Chinese, or American words is, when no  
word in our language expresses quite the  
meaning which the adopted terms convey.  
How seldom this is the case let Charles  
Dickens' works show. He wrote all his  
novels without, so far as our observation  
goes, using a single foreign word or  
phrase. And no one can say his vocabu-  
lary was defective.

## Life at Cannes.

I am much interested, says a corres-  
pondent of the London World, in noting  
the counteracting influences of health at  
Cannes. Human ignorance of the laws of  
health does everything that man can do to  
counteract the natural advantages. The  
consequence is, people come here expect-  
ing to be quite well, and are surprised and  
disappointed to find how ill they feel.  
The drainage of the place is shocking,  
and you can not traverse the one street or  
the promenade without encountering  
such horrible odors that ladies walk with  
smelling bottles in their hands and hand-  
kerchiefs steeped in perfume extracted  
from flowers in the neighborhood. All  
night we sleep, perforce, under mosquito  
curtains, so heavy that we wake in hot  
perspirations, and can not think why it is!  
The atmosphere within and that outside  
the curtains is very different; I should  
like to ascertain the difference; and it is  
easy to imagine that the carbonic acid ex-  
haled lies in wait for us night after  
night, in the still air, never  
properly dispersing. The tables d'hote  
are crowded; we sit down eighty. The  
atmosphere we ought to breathe is con-  
sumed by great gaslights and lamps on the  
table. The windows are never opened,  
and people complain when they are doom-  
ed to sit near the door, our one safety.  
Heated and flushed, they crowded into  
the salon brilliantly lighted with air-de-  
vouring gaslights, until some one turns faint,  
then a rush is made to the window, and  
half the people fly to their bedrooms,  
while the other half who remain are stifled  
with the fumes from the sewers which  
steal in on the night air, now that the de-  
odorizing sun is no longer there. We  
dare not open our windows at night be-  
cause of these odors and malign influences.  
It is melancholy to look through the pro-  
tecting panes of glass and see the clear  
moon and stars illuminating the most  
heavenly landscape and know you dare  
not put your head out. At night we are in  
a state of siege, invested closely by the  
enemy, not less deadly because unsmelt,  
and we hug him to our bosoms under the  
mosquito curtains.



## TELEGRAPHIC

## DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

## School Children Perishing in the Icy Waters.

## Elgin in Mourning Over a Terrible Disaster.

## Dorsey Alleged to be in the Star Route Frauds.

## Senators Still Maintaining a Splendid Inertia.

## COLORADO.

## The Breckenridge Effies.

BRECKENRIDGE, April 27.—A military company was organized here this evening. The following officers were elected: Captain, James B. Thompson; first lieutenant, August Jancher; second lieutenant, W. H. Strohm. The name of Breckenridge Rifles was adopted; 49 men signed the roll, 16 others are on the preliminary papers but were not present.

## Rumors About the Tribune.

DENVER, April 27.—It is stated on good authority that negotiations were to-day pending for the sale of the Silver interest in the Tribune and that the sale will probably be closed before to-morrow noon. The terms of the sale allow Mr. Silver to choose his own successor in the management of the paper.

## Extending the Santa Fe.

DENVER, April 27.—A News special says the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was yesterday afternoon completed to Las Cruces, New Mexico, and regular passenger trains begin to run to-morrow.

## Lynching Talked Of.

DENVER, April 28.—The News' Alpine special says: James Mathews, colored, was accidentally shot by George Trowbridge; the shot was intended for James Robinson, colored, with whom Trowbridge had quarreled. Mathews will probably die. Lynching is talked of.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## General Palmer on the Mexican Roads.

GALVESTON, April 27.—The steamer Aranas has arrived from Corpus Christi and brings General Palmer and other members of the Mexican National company from Northern Mexico. The captain of Aranas reports twelve vessels between Corpus Christi wharf and Galveston loaded with railroad material for this company. General Palmer says he now sees no reason why the company should not have its tracks completed to Laredo in June, to Monterey 336 miles from Corpus Christi, in December, and to have reached San Luis Potosi by the close of next year, a meeting line being built by the same company from the City of Mexico northward. There is a very heavy force on the latter section and the heaviest work, including two difficult tunnels, will be completed and the road opened to Toluca early in July. He says the existing business awaiting the Toluca division is heavy and he believes from the day the line is opened the traffic per mile will exceed that of the Denver & Rio Grande of which he is also president.

## Terrible Ferry Accident.

ELGIN, Ill., April 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock this morning the small boat running over the Fox river between East and West Elgin, as the ferry to take the place of the bridge recently washed away, was capsized, and all the passengers, to the number of about fifteen, with one exception, was drowned. The boat was a mere scow just purchased at the cost of \$150, and was propelled by a rope. The first trip was made yesterday afternoon. Those lost are mainly school children who were on their way to school on the west side. The accident occurred in mid stream, but from what cause cannot be now told. It is not possible at this time to give the names of them, as so many have been crossing both ways all the morning, and it was not known who were on the craft.

The daily News' special says as the ferry was crossing the Fox river this morning and was in the middle of the stream, when it capsized suddenly. The passengers, of whom probably thirty-three were little girls, were swept down the current, uttering heartrending cries for assistance. Several were rescued with boats. The body of John Craghton's daughter, aged 12, was recovered and she is said to have been resuscitated. Twenty persons are known to have been saved. Among the missing are Thomas Murphy, aged 30; Leo Taylor, aged 16; C. D. Gay, Carlisle A. Bond. The ferry boat is 75 by 15 feet, and when examined yesterday was condemned by the public at once.

The evening Journal's information is that about fifty persons are drowned. It is almost impossible to get trustworthy facts as to the number on board and the saved and lost.

The Chicago Evening Journal's Elgin special says an appalling disaster occurred here this morning which has brought sorrow into nearly every home in the city. The recent floods have done great pecuniary damage to this vicinity, but among the other disasters is that which has inflicted the most discomfort is the washing away of the bridges across the Fox river which have been daily traversed by great crowds of school children and operatives of the factories. The council at once ordered a temporary ferry.

A small scow was rigged to a wire cable and made its first trip last evening amid the jeers of the crowd who suspected its safety from the start; on its second trip this morning when the overloaded scow, nearly dipping under the waters of the eddy stream still swelled by the brooks and flooded meadows, it yielded to a strong wave and with its living freight of thirty men and children was overturned in midstream and the whole number were instantly thrown into the mad current and whirled down stream, uttering shrieks and making the wild cries peculiar to drowning persons. The persons on the banks who witnessed the horrible sight set about rescuing those who kept their heads above water and there were some daring acts of bravery. More persons were picked up in small boats and drawn ashore by means of ropes than would seem possible. The disaster now appears not so bad as at first reported. Sixteen persons are known to have been saved, ten persons are missing and four are known to be drowned. There is great excitement in the city and hundreds of persons are busily engaged in dragging the river.

The latest reports to-night confirm the estimate that the deaths are not less than twelve. Every effort is being put forward to recover the bodies. Over a dozen drags are dredging the river to-night and the work is being carried on by the aid of calcium lights. Both bridges below here are guarded with barb wires to catch the bodies, should they not have already floated beyond them. Dispatches have been sent to every town along the river as far south as Ottawa, asking the authorities to watch all the dams and bridges. The two strangers, Dimmond and Lockwood, reported among the lost, were not upon the boat.

## Robertson's Collectorship

NEW YORK, April 28.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger usually well informed, says to-day: The real "lion in the way" to putting an end to the deadlock in the senate, is not now ascertained beyond a doubt, is not the king nor the president, but Robertson himself. Prominent republicans, who are said to have been commissioned to go to Albany to persuade him for the sake of republican harmony to withdraw as the nominee for the New York collectorship, report that they have been unable to win him over to that view of his duty, but that on the contrary he declares his determination to stick, no matter who may be pleased or displeased. The gentlemen to whom this delicate mission was entrusted, are no way backward in having it understood that they were acting by high authority in order to carry out their compromise, and their reason to believe that the non success of their undertaking has already been telegraphed to Washington. Robertson, it is further understood, expressed himself with considerable feeling on the occasion, and gave his visitor to understand plainly that he didn't intend to be a catspaw to anybody. He also reminded them that he had not sought the office, the office had sought him, and having consented to accept it, he intended to abide by the action of the senate, be it favorable or not. I can not ascertain that the presence in the city just now of Blaine, Governor Cornell and a number of distinguished republicans has had anything to do directly with this matter, but at the custom house where they usually have wonderfully accurate knowledge of what in cases of this kind is going on behind the scenes, the prevailing impression is that it was precisely that which brought them here. They supplement that impression moreover with the impression that there is hardly a foreign mission in the gift of the president which is not at the service of the judge if he will give up the collectorship.

## Precautions of the Czar.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A cablegram letter from St. Petersburg gives a gloomy account of the czar's life at the castle of Gatchina, thirty miles from the capital. Before the court removed thither several hundred arisans of Preobrazhenski regiments were sent to make the necessary alterations. At midnight they assembled in the church at Gatchina and were sworn to silence, death or Siberia being the penalty of the oath. Ten roublies were the price of each man's silence. The alterations were made in forty-eight hours. Vodka soon loosened the tongues of the workmen, and the following is a description of the precaution against assassination made in the palace of the czar: A subterranean passage leads from the czar's rooms to the stable, where a number of horses are kept saddled and bridled day and night. Sentinels are posted at intervals of twenty yards all around the building. The imperial bedroom has two windows protected at night by massive iron shutters, which can only be reached from the outside by passing through three spacious ante chambers, in which are posted eighty cossacks, armed to the teeth. They are allowed to speak and move about in the two outer rooms, but in the hall adjoining the czar's bedroom perfect silence is maintained. All night the general on duty for the day sits in an easy chair, his cossacks sitting on a divan, which runs around the whole of the room. At the general's right is the knob of an electric apparatus, which rings a bell in every guard house outside the palace grounds. When the emperor is about to retire, before shutting the door he removes the outer handle so that no entrance can be effected till he himself personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his father, he cannot endure armed soldiers in his bed chamber.

## Grant in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special on an evening paper says, Major Frank DeGress, of the City of Mexico, arrived to-day. He left Mexico about nine days ago. He says that the story about Grant's coming to conquer the country was talked of there before he arrived but that it made no impression at all upon the people as they knew it was canard started by foreigners who are interested in creating a prejudice against American troops. He declared that the Mexicans were just as glad to see Grant as the first time he came. They gave no public reception for two reasons: First—They could not afford to be giving big receptions so often. Second—Grant insisted that he was coming simply on business as a private citizen and declined to allow it. There is not the slightest feeling of hostility toward the United States Major DeGress says neither among the common people nor among the leading citizens. Pres. Diaz continues to be most popular in Mexico and he is deeply interested in the promotion of commercial relations with this country. The fact that the troops had been reinforced along the frontier was because they thought that possibly when railroad building began, lawless men would come into the country and that the presence of the military would have a restraining influence upon them. It was not because the Mexican

government anticipated trouble with the United States or were hostile to American enterprise. Major DeGress declares that the prejudice against Americans has broken down within the last two years as if by magic. His statements may be relied upon, as he is a gentleman, a well known officer of artillery in Logan's division in the late war, and has been in business in Mexico, selling arms and machinery, for the past fifteen years.

## The World's Fair.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Herald says of the meeting of the world's fair commission: The substance of the new plan is to make certain changes in the commission to bring some very wealthy capitalists into intimate working relations with the enterprise [and to have the chosen representatives of such capitalists take personal charge of the enterprise and push it night and day until the books are balanced in 1883. One of the radical features of the new departure will be to give the press no news until its plans have been demonstrated and to give intelligence of no future plans before they shall be matured. The rooms of the commission were rented anew for another month.

## Stocks and Bonds.

## NEW YORK, April 28.

Silver bars, 112 1/2%.  
Money 3/65.  
Governments strong.  
Stocks closed weak.  
Following are the quotations:—  
Western Union... 116 1/2%  
Quicksilver... 18  
Pacific Mail... 51 1/2%  
Mariposa... 7 1/2%  
Wells, Fargo... 117 1/2%  
N.Y. Central... 144 1/2%  
Erie... 46 1/2%  
Union Pacific... 117  
U. P. bonds... 115 1/2%  
Central Pacific... 86 1/2%  
C. P. bonds... 114 1/2%  
Sutro Tunnel... 2

## Dorsey Doomed.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The World's Washington special says: There is a great fluttering among statements here over unmistakable evidence which goes to show that Dorsey, the hero of the Astor, Seligman, Morton dinner at Delmonico's, and Gorham for whom Conkling, Cameron and Mahone have been blocking the business of the senate will be drawn into the vortex of Brady's scandal past recovery.

## No Car Riots.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—There were no signs of a riot this morning, and the cars are running on some lines. The police are out in force assisted by the state troops.

## FOREIGN.

## Ireland's Troubles.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Hartington in a speech last night said he believed the evils of Ireland are too deep seated to be removed by any changes in the relations of landlords and tenants. Those evils, he added, will never be removed till the number of owners of property is increased. It is therefore to the clauses in the land bill which point in that direction that we look for improvement in the condition of Ireland.

## Beaconsfield's Successor.

LONDON, April 28.—The Post says Northcote will succeed Beaconsfield, and the Duke of Richmond will lead the conservatives in the house of lords.

## Bank of England.

LONDON, April 28.—The bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2%.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fourteen hundred immigrants arrived at Chicago yesterday; this is about a daily average.  
A Louisville dispatch says four boys and a horse dragging a wagon in which they were riding, were killed in the east end by lightning to-day.

The United States government has presented two gold medals to chiefs of the Indian tribes on Vancouver Island who succored the crew of wrecked American vessels last summer.

The river has fallen at Omaha about three feet, and at Sioux City seven feet. The Union Pacific shops will resume work on Saturday and the smelting works will begin Monday.

The president says that Gorham, editor of the Washington Republican, should either retire from his position as candidate for secretary of the senate sought for at the hands of republican senators, or cease to abuse the administration.

The Boston excursion party, which arrived at Chicago on Wednesday, was joined yesterday morning by two car loads of tourists from Philadelphia, and the entire party left at 11 o'clock from Rock Island depot.

It looks now as though Northcote would succeed Beaconsfield as the leader of the Tory party and that the duke of Richmond would become the conservative leader in the house of lords.

Some hotels are placing "mountain trout" upon their bills of fare. Let those who desire to support the law and preserve the fish look after these people. Mountain trout are not legally to be taken before the 1st of July.

Measures, not men, are being investigated in postoffice matters. Mr. Brady is not on trial, but his methods, so says a near friend of Postmaster James. Let us hope that Brady will soon be on trial too.

The Denver News appeared yesterday morning as a seven columned metropolitan paper. This change has been made possible by the purchase of a double-cylinder press. We congratulate the energetic management of the News upon the increasing prosperity of that paper.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. The old lady of Threadneedle street is not equal to the western banker who charged 50 per cent. discount and when chided by his customer politely replied, "Stranger, I didn't come west for my health."

The World's Fair commission is to be reorganized and one of its most brilliant ideas will be not to give any news to the press as to their future plans before they are matured. This is a good idea for as the press is alleged to be a mighty engine a great disaster might happen should it be put on the wrong track.

## MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

And now it is discovered that neither Conkling nor the president are to blame for the dead lock, but Robertson is the lion in the way. Strange to say he won't resign the honor offered him by the president, therefore he is the cause of the dead lock. Robertson is right, and those who had the "delicate mission" of asking him to withdraw "acting by high authority" were wrong. If the president feels that he has made a mistake in nominating Robertson let him withdraw the nomination. If the senate do not approve of it let that body say so, but do not ask an honorable man to be made the catspaw of politicians or president.

The dead lock has become a nuisance to the people and the president. The fight for "principle" has fallen to the low level of a fight for personal power. The American people are not slow to give their moral, physical and financial support to any fight which is for principle, they are often ready to enter heartily into the plans of some popular favorite but when the serious business of the government is blocked and when a splendid inertia has been maintained until a splendid inertia appears to be all that is to result they become restless and pretty unanimously express a desire for some practical action. Theory is all very well in its place, principle will serve so long as it is not found to be a pretence, but business is what the American people want and business they demand even of their legislators.

Now if the present deadlock in the senate was caused by a bona fide struggle over principle the people would not demand a change but when the telegraph wires bear to their ears the news that "Senator Conkling has great confidence that he will vanquish the administration" and that "Conkling believes that he can beat Garfield, as numerous southern senators will join him to beat Robertson," the people begin to wonder where the fight for "principle" is going on and begin to demand a call from personal controversy to public business.

A house divided against itself cannot stand, neither can a contest be respected that makes a false pretense for its continuance. It does not convince one to any great extent that the present fight is for a broad republican principle to read the following in the Denver Republican of yesterday:

Roscoe Conkling, in the republican senatorial caucus yesterday, made his first utterance on the Robertson case. And he sent dismay and demoralization into the ranks of the opposing faction. They retired to reorganize. The string was doubtless pulled last night by the central authority, through the electric wires, and all the jumping-jacks throughout the country from the New York Tribune away down to the party committee in Denver, will be hopping and kicking and grimacing this morning.

It seems from this that Conkling is the republican party and all who oppose him are jumping-jacks. However the people are tired of the dead lock and would like to see some serious business transacted.

## REID'S MARRIAGE.

The Marriage of Whitelaw Reid to Miss Elizabeth Mills has deeply moved fashionable society in New York. A partial list of the twenty-five guests present forms an excellent study for any misanthropic analytical philosopher. Whitelaw Reid may be supposed to represent letters as expressed in the daily literature of the press. Therefore letters should have been represented at his wedding. Here is the list as reported by telegraph:

About twenty five persons were present, among whom were Secretary Blaine, Governor Cornell, ex-Secretary McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howell, Congressmen Levi F. Morton and Anson G. McKook, Charles D. Dudley Warner, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stuart, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Vincent, Amos R. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eno, Royal Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, General and Mr. B. H. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Norris K. Jessup, Commodore and Mrs. Baldwin, General and Mrs. Dicesnola, and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pellet, General and Mrs. R. A. Gilmore, and Corporation Counsel Whitney.

Only one literary man, Charles Dudley Warner, and nearly a baker's dozen of millionaires present. Not one of Whitelaw Reid's brother editors of New York graced his nuptials. This looks bad for the brotherhood of letters. The fact is Reid is a clever man, but he is also a snob. His sudden elevation was too much for his republican, if he ever had any, and he has ever since been a persistent and we must confess a successful tuft hunter.

The Denver News says: "If the chief of police wants a metropolitan force he will see to it that there is a regulation 'shirt collar prescribed for use by every man. The shirt collar is as much a part of a uniform as the hat is, and the proof of this may be found in the appearance of any 'metropolitan' policeman in the 'United States.'" This matter of collar should be attended to once. If the policeman have the regulation collar he will undoubtedly then be able to keep his shirt on under the most trying circumstances.

Grant declined to allow the Mexicans to give him a big dinner as he came on business. To one acquainted with Grant's history since his retirement from the presidency the announcement that he came on business would at once agitate the cook.

The Leadville Democrat is a veritable Mark Tapley, and is jolly under very creditable circumstance. Witness the following quotation from the introduction to an editorial, entitled "Signs of Promise." "Because we lost the last campaign; because we lost our democratic majority in congress, and because the recent municipal elections have gone against us, 'many good but nervous democrats fear the party is falling hopelessly to the rear. No greater mistake could possibly be made. These things are but the necessary means by which we are disciplined for victory.'"

The Denver people in their author's carnival have been guilty of a curious omission in leaving Thackeray entirely out of their list. This is rather strange for what more picturesque character is there in letters than "Esmond," what more quaintly odd than "Dobbin," what more chivalric than Col. Newcome, what more picturesque than "Pendennis," what more lovely than "Amelia," what more piquant than "Becky Sharp" or more gruff and characteristic than "Rawdon Crawley." Indeed we must pause or the list will be too extended. It seems to us a mistake to have omitted Thackeray from the author's carnival.

The St. Louis striking street car conductors and drivers, who at first had the sympathy of the press and public, and who lost it by their riotous conduct, have been made to submit to law and order, by armed policemen, enforced by a Gatling gun. Workingmen have, no doubt, the right to sell or refuse to sell their labor, but they have no right to say that other men shall not exert the same right. Striking, however, tends to lawlessness and lawlessness alienates sympathy. Force meets force and as a part is necessarily less than the whole the class goes down before the species, and society tramples over the small aggregation of individuals.

Lord Hartington made a very sensible speech last Wednesday night on the Irish question. He said that he was convinced that the evils in Ireland were of such a character that they could not be materially benefited by any changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. His conclusion was that the evils would continue to remain until the number of owners be increased. There is little doubt that absenteeism and a consequent lack of sympathy between landlord and tenant, are fertile causes of much of the troubles which now vex the green island. The clause in the Irish land bill which looks toward remedying these evils, is looked upon by Lord Hartington and such as he as pointing toward the road out of the present trouble.

## ANNA DICKINSON.

Explanation of Her Difficulty with John Stetson—Her Opinion of that "Compound of Ignorance," Public Opinion—Stetson's View of the Contest.

To the Editor of the Herald.  
Through the universally read and personally friendly columns of the New York Herald I say to John Stetson, in answer to his accusations of me, that I had ample reason in law, justice and common sense for my action in refusing to appear at the Chestnut Street opera house, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 12th of April, as per contract. That he knew these reasons, in part, through my telegrams of the 2d of April, ten days previous, and in part through his own guilty consciousness of some very shabby proceedings he was at the time countenancing, with intent to spring them on me, when I would be powerless to escape consequences. So soon as he is ready to bring his threatened suit against me I will be ready with proof of what I here declare, and with it the proof also of defamation of character, and of the most shameful falsehood in his card "to the public."

To this public I do not appeal. Let the courts decide. I refuse to follow his lead by making the newspapers the arena of this contest. I refuse to fight in such wise a man whose weapons are the naked fists of bullying and lying. I refuse interviews and statements now as I have again and again refused them under almost intolerable provocation through the past, because my experience of the last five years has taught me that it is enough for this public to know I am engaged in any controversy to insure for my antagonist—praise; for me—condemnation.

I am conscious that no American living has more justly earned the right of respectful consideration by her countrymen and women. I have been absolutely condemned without sight and without knowledge, and all I have attempted for years, because of this attempt I have dared to do in my own person and for myself what I have through all my life, since I was a girl of sixteen, done in behalf of others—face, not with bravado, but unflinchingly that most merciless of tyrants, the compound of public ignorance and public intolerance known as public opinion. For five years I have said to it, "Forget my past, and look at my present work and judge it for itself, and of itself alone." I have been answered, "No I will never see the artist nor the art, since I will hold an opaque or a distorted glass, labeled, 'Anna Dickinson,' between my eyes, and all you may attempt to do."

It is my misfortune to have won a great fame, since I have not with it a great fortune nor an idle name. Politics and place debared me, the lyceum platform crumbled to dust, inclination and ability leading me, a homely need and bitter necessity spurring me on, I have tried to do what an unknown woman would have been fully accorded the opportunity to do, and have been constantly confronted with the words, even in this last attempt: "You can not come into this theatre or secure this engagement or command a suitable presentation of yourself and your work. Why? Because you are incapable? No. Because we lack confidence in your ability? No. But because you are not rich enough to do this thing alone we will take no risk since, though we believe you can do it, the American public has decided it don't want you to do it, and the majority of the American newspapers stand ready, whatever you accomplish, to cry you down. Fur-

ther, when any brain work of a yours comes to our boards at the hands of a social credit artist, whose vanity refuses you presence at rehearsals, whose ignorance butchers and mangles your play almost past recognition, whose meanness holds about you, and whose dishonesty holds the property of your manuscript and \$1,000 of your painfully earned money, will not even pretending they are not you due, be grateful that even such a show has been accorded you. If you complain it will be the acknowledged success, on the inside of the ring who will be sustained rot you and your just cause, whom we help to keep outside of it. Don't you make any mistake. The public will see it in the same light."

It is my misfortune to have loved my country with a love so absolute that it has had it in its power to give me almost mortal wounds before I would yield faith in it; my misfortune, since, if I had been less slow of apprehension, I might have spared myself much pain, and a great many other people an active and persistent display of dastardly cruelty.

I have learned my lesson at last, and pray with all the ardor of my soul for an open pathway to another land where I am an absolute stranger, where, since no gratitude is owed me for past faithful service rendered and pleasures bestowed, I may be sure of escaping insults and may hope for a fair opportunity to prove what I can do and for an honest verdict on the thing done. So may it be.

And may heaven grant that the sort of justice a multitude of people have given to me may never be meted to them, for under it they would live sunk in despair or "curse God and die."  
ANNA DICKINSON.

Elizabeth N. J., April 18, 1881.

## Inspired By Jealousy.

DENVER NEWS.  
Correspondents in the east have recently been sending to the News extracts from eastern papers reflecting upon the mental and moral and spiritual condition of the inhabitants of the Centennial state. The News has hitherto not considered these charges worthy of refutation, or even of notice, as they have inherent evidences of being manufactured especially for the market for which they were intended. When, however, a newspaper of such prominence as the Chicago Times gives place, and by so doing indorses the assertions of its special correspondent, it would seem about time that this folly of bearing a whole community should be put a stop to.

The Chicago Times' special correspondent has attained his information and drawn his conclusions in reference to the place he writes so glibly about, evidently second hand, as is shown in the fact that he fails to even mention that Albuquerque for example has now a population composed of great part of thrifty and wealthy American storekeepers, who in the majority of cases came west from Chicago. Further, for the special information of the Chicago Times, if not for its special correspondent, it may be stated that all the assertions made by him were made as far back as 1876 and '77, against many of the places he writes of, whose condition has so changed as to compare not unfavorably with that of Chicago itself.

If the Chicago Times really wants to know something about the condition of Colorado and of the advancement toward civilization of its inhabitants, let it seek at the hands of their late special correspondent in Mexico, Professor H. S. Jacoby, who probably will be able to tell them much, if not more, about the state than the bid of the dead empire and prehistoric life to be found in Arizona and Mexico.

## The Narrow Gauge System.

DENVER REPUBLICAN.  
As a general thing, the narrow gauge roads constructed in this country have been short lines intended for local service and to cheaply connect communities with standard gauge lines. Recently, however, the idea of constructing trunk lines of three-foot gauge, which was the favorite scheme of many of the early narrow gauge advocates, has been revived and constitutes a new phase of the situation at present. In a recent issue that excellent publication, the Railway Age, published by states of all narrow gauge roads in the United States, of which the following is a condensation and recapitulation:

STATES.	1879.	1881.
Alabama.....	5.50	5.50
Arkansas.....	73.00	84.00
California.....	212.89	236.40
Colorado.....	467.15	802.56
Florida.....	8.25	68.00
Georgia.....	131.00	156.50
Illinois.....	130.00	220.00
Indiana.....	249.00	254.50
Iowa.....	115.36	152.36
Kansas.....	133.33	152.25
Kentucky.....	128.00	160.00
Louisiana.....	37.00	49.00
Maine.....	10.00	10.00
Massachusetts.....	15.00	36.00
Michigan.....	34.44	25.83
Minnesota.....	64.50	143.35
Mississippi.....	60.80	74.00
Missouri.....	99.00	133.00
Montana.....	111.10	84.10
Nevada.....	65.50	65.50
Nebraska.....	76.75	241.10
New Hampshire.....	26	100.00
New Jersey.....	100.00	100.00
New Mexico.....	60.64	67.97
New York.....	60.28	132.01
North Carolina.....	12.00	12.00
Ohio.....	552.28	753.31
Oregon.....	35.00	130.00
Pennsylvania.....	349.48	413.29
South Carolina.....	69.50	68.25
Tennessee.....	36.00	69.00
Texas.....	296.50	491.50
Utah.....	314.70	248.20
Vermont.....	36.00	36.00
Virginia.....	55.50	90.50
Washington Territory.....	69.50	39.50
West Virginia.....	6.16	34.16
Wisconsin.....	94.97	107.00
Total.....	4,187.78	5,961.57

Number of narrow gauge roads in 1879, 148; in 1880, 149.

This shows that within two years the mileage of the narrow gauge roads has increased from 4,188 to 5,962 miles, a gain of 1,774 miles.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of section 6, chapter 59, of the general laws of Colorado, I will, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1881, in front of the postoffice in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public sale on gray pony, the property of Geo. Giltner, for pasture and keep of said pony.

W. D. 302



Bradlaugh seems to have some right on his side, though not very reputable.

The work of cleaning the city goes bravely on. The southern part of the city has not been reached yet.

It is to be regretted that the motion for the senate to go into executive session was not carried. The deadlock had a narrow escape.

The rumors about the sale of the Tribune seem to vary with the prejudice of the writers. Generally it is best not to put much confidence in such reports as they are intended to help in competition rather than give accurate information.

Chicago merchants are opposing pooling. It will do no hurt to make some demonstration against arbitrary and unnecessary increase in freights. But before advising the abolition of the pooling system they should think whether anything as good could be substituted in its place.

Secretary Lincoln is doing a very just thing in sending to their regiments such officers as have had easy positions for a long time. Too much favoritism undoubtedly has been shown in giving some officers detached duties. These men will now take the place of those who have always had the hard service.

Our dispatches indicate that Senator Conkling and his immediate friends are among the most strenuous opponents of an executive session of the senate. They esteem their own business of more importance. It is more important to defeat the nomination of Robertson than to act in the interest of the whole country.

The people of Ouray and other settlements on the borders of the reservation have submitted to much hardships and propose to enjoy the fruits of them. They will take the cream of the land. The Muldoon says: "We may see the names of F. W. Pitkin and Dan Day underneath the business end of a reservation coal stake."

The democrats would do better if they would sit still during the deadlock and make no speeches. Yesterday one of the democratic senators treated the country to a defense of slavery. Soon we shall have a repetition of the ante-bellum speeches. If Jefferson Davis was only in the senate we might have a speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The New York legislature is likely to interfere in the matter of telegraph rates. The monopoly cannot continue longer. We think wise legislation would be to fine the company a \$100 for not delivering a message promptly. The management of good responsible messengers cannot be secured in towns of this size.

The Solid Muldoon makes sport of the rumored war. Our state papers usually make themselves ridiculous. The trick of getting up a sensation about a Ute war cannot be played with success every three months. One of the good things the removal of the Utes will accomplish will be the stopping of this continual lying and attempts to get up an Indian war.

The short engagement in this city of Kate Claxton was remarkably successful. The company deserved the patronage so generously given. We understand that the company will play a short engagement here on its return from California in July. We trust it will and are sure that it will receive a hearty welcome from its host of friends in this city who are grateful for the pleasure it has given them.

Last night Whitelaw Reed was married to Miss Mills. Mr. Reed's career has been remarkably successful. He was simply famous as a western correspondent prior to 1872. He was then suddenly promoted at the age of 33 to the proudest editorial position in the country. He has held this position with great honor to himself. Few men in the country have wielded a wider or stronger influence. He has moulded the opinions and stirred the convictions of the most intelligent newspaper readers in the country. He will have the kindest wishes of those who read his paper as well as of personal friends for his future happiness.

Secretary Kirkwood is a pure and able statesman but his ideas of civil service reform will not commend themselves to any outside of the machine. The custom had prevailed to promote those who merited promotion, but now appointments are mere matters of favoritism for political purposes. It is easy to see that this will demoralize the service. If the clerks understand that faithfulness, diligence and ability will win for them promotion it is a stimulant to work, but if not they are careless and reckless. Civil service reform may have a good deal of humbug about it, but it will not be because of making appointments depend upon merit.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday says: "The shipments from the Morning Star mine have been greatly decreased lately and only development work is being prosecuted. The ore shipped this month will not exceed six hundred tons. The lower Half Way House shaft is not being worked, a new shaft on the Waterloo being sunk to catch the same ore body. This shaft will also be connected with the upper Morning Star workings. The shaft is now one hundred and fifty feet deep and yesterday a quantity of water came into the shaft. This will necessitate putting up machinery and a pump at once."

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

An article in Harper's Weekly accompanied by a cartoon, has drawn attention to the fact that what is needed most in this country is skilled labor. If the masters of a trade, whether that of a carpenter or a blacksmith, a tinman or a jeweller cannot employ an apprentice without fear of the detestable "unions," then too much attention cannot be called to the fact. The greater portion of our skilled mechanics of to-day are not of American parentage; they are Germans, French, English, and everything but American. The supply of skilled mechanics who come from America is not only small, but daily growing smaller; we not only have not an adequate supply, but we are fast losing the opportunity to increase that supply unless something is done. We trust too much in the hands of those who have lately come from Europe, and who are skilled and competent in their various trades.

Now, what is the reason of this, and why is it not possible for American lads, who are proverbially bright, quick and trustworthy, to fill the places now occupied by foreigners? We may find even in a casual study of the question that the two most important reasons or causes are, first, that there is a disinclination among American boys to learn a trade, and that the restrictions on the employment of apprentices maintained by trades unions, keep many from employment.

Both these reasons are bad and unreasonable. Every boy should know some trade. It will not injure one in his chances of attaining a high position if able to call himself a master mechanic. It is not possible that every one should be a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher, or a clerk, for some must be contented to be simply mechanics. And it is just this desire to be a doctor or a clerk that deters so many from following the path which they are fitted for by nature and capability. The boy in the country leaves his farm to run to waste in order to become clerk in the city. There seems a halo of respectability around a clerk and none around a farmer; a doctor or a lawyer seems to many much beyond a mechanic who, can build substantially, or who can perform work and not have it affected by the first breath of air that comes to test their workmanship. That this is an idea which is wrong; that it is a notion which does much harm not only to the boys themselves, but to the country, many have already, and others are slowly awakening to the fact. Something must be done, or else the mechanics of the country must all be aliens in birth, taste and thought.

There is a bitterness against the old apprentice system. Perhaps that bitterness is too great to be overcome. If so, then it is not necessary that a part of our public education should be industrial? The industrial education already being given at our scientific schools meets with great success. A pupil may obtain certain rudiments, a certain training of hand and eye in a few months which would be acquired only by years of apprenticeship. The elementary part of this instruction could, at small expense, be introduced into our schools. It would perhaps generate a taste for work at a trade alike honorable and useful.

The objection of unions to the employment of boys by master mechanics, is as true as it is disgraceful. It is urged that labor will be cheapened by the knowledge gained by young hands, and the union objects to there being more laborers than jobs. They dictate and the mechanic obeys. Such dictation should be prevented, and as force or agreement cannot avail, then try what industrial education in our schools will do.

## PROSCRIPTION IN COLORADO.

The anti-Chinese resolutions of the city of Breckenridge had a bad effect on the future of that city. It is said that capitalists who thought of investing money there have concluded not to, because of the communistic spirit this displays. The result is natural. Capitalists won't invest money in the south where negroes are bulldozed. Nor will they be willing to invest money in Colorado mining camps where a proscription policy is pursued toward the Chinese. The prime reason is that a capitalist wants to feel secure in investing his money. He won't go where outsiders tell him what he shall and what he shall not pay his men, or what kind of men he shall hire and what kind he shall not. Capital is the most timid, sensitive thing in the world. It won't go where it is limited or bound by laws or customs which are proscriptive, discriminating or partial. It wants to have free course and fair play for itself and that which it uses. The granger railroad laws of the west in 1874 and 1875 stopped the investment of capital in railroads in the west for years. There were some who were foolish enough to urge such a policy on Colorado during the last two sessions of the legislature but happily their counsels did not prevail. As a result Colorado had nearly 500 miles of railroad built last year and will have as many more built this year.

Colorado is a young state full of life and energy. What we need for rapid development, is the investment of capital in railroads, smelters, manufactures and mining. We must do everything to make capitalists feel secure so that money will flow here freely. Any discriminations against races or labor reform foolishness should therefore be frowned down by the public sen-

timent of the citizens of this state. Demagogism should be at a discount in politicians or parties. The people of this state are as bright and strong as in any other state. They should not be afraid to enter into competition with any men or class of men. We sometimes make our boast that birth or favoritism don't help a man much in this country. Every man passes for what he himself is worth. This is democracy and common sense. We think a man who has neither brains nor industry, nor pluck should go to the wall. Let not this boast be an idle one. If we are not able to compete with others able and more industrious who come here, our own philosophy says we should go to the wall. We should not shrink from its teachings.

Governor Routt can now thank President Garfield for not calling him to the cabinet. Routt and Dorsey were friends, and the exposure of Dorsey's Star contracts would have been decidedly unpleasant for Governor Routt as postmaster general.—[Denver Times.]

It is a matter of congratulation rather to the country. A stalwart don't believe in detecting the official shortcomings of his friend so long as he is an active machine man. We don't think Governor Routt would have taken a penny that did not belong to him, if he been made postmaster general, but he would have hushed up these frauds.

The New York Herald censures the administration of President Hayes for the star route frauds, and calls it sanctioning and hypocritical. It should be remembered that this is the only scandal. It was investigated by a democratic house and nothing wrong was proven. The blame that should be attached to Hayes is that he did not appoint a postmaster general shrewd enough to detect the frauds of his subordinates.

England has her Ireland land question, Russia her nihilists, Germany her socialists, but America has nothing more important to agitate her than the distribution of a few offices. The senate, however, spends weeks in wrangling over the question of who shall have control of certain places and while the country may turn from the discussions with disgust, yet the Americans may congratulate themselves upon the fact that our annals are dull and that no serious questions command attention.

The position of Hale in the caucus is conclusive proof that President Garfield desires that his nomination be acted on at once. The deadlock will be broken.

Senator Conkling is lobbying with the democrats to defeat a republican nominee. He is assisted by an ex-democratic senator of the most pronounced type. This is being stalwart.

It is a pity that the "Reminiscences" of Carlyle were ever published. Before his death he was thought to be a man of much too good an opinion of himself; his conversation abounded in slurs and unjust criticisms, and many took much less pleasure in his writings from owing to this fact. But for what he gave the world in his greatest writings his faults might much more easily have been forgotten had not his "Reminiscences" been published. These remarkable volumes bring dismay even to his friends. The frequency of the denunciations found in them surprises those who personally knew him; his judgments are so severe, his ridicule and contempt so often expressed and his opinions so egotistical that the general verdict must be that Mr. Carlyle was a morose and morbid and uncomfortable man. It is much easier to forgive one for expressions of dislike uttered during conversation with one's friends, but when a man of Carlyle's ability, basking in the sunshine of the good will of those foremost in literary life deliberately sits down and writes of friends with scathing sarcasm, one must regret that he gives way to feelings which are unworthy of an apostle of truth who has taught us to measure men by their manliness and not by what the world styles success.

We were somewhat criticised for certain alleged harsh opinions expressed last week, regarding Disraeli. The following, from the New York Tribune, will not be more agreeable to some of our readers: "The English nation in a regulation state of funeral decorum, loudly protesting that it has lost its great man. But his death will break no hearts. Indeed, in this life and this death there is no question of hearts at all. Put up the hatchment! lower the dust into the receptacle provided for it! say gravely, 'Vanitas vanitatum,' and wait for the coming of the next adventurer. It was a pretty play—nothing in the Arabian Nights finer—what a pity it should have an end!"

Dr. Hull has retired from the Pueblo Democrat and is succeeded by Colonel D. R. Murray, a brother of the governor of Utah. The Democrat now appears as a daily. The departure of Dr. Hull from journalism deserves more than a passing notice. His republican contemporaries have always respected him though of a different political party. His democracy was sincere and unswerving. His political writings were the outcome of honest convictions. Though we have differed widely from him, we have never questioned his honesty of conviction. Such men dignify journalism, because they do not express their opinions simply because they are paid for it. The sincere good wishes of the press will follow Dr. Hull in his retirement.

## RUBY CAMP.

Glimpses of What is Doing in the Gunnison

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE

RUBY CAMP, April 16.—A week ago we got an addition of some four feet of snow which took us back in fond memory to January. The last few days have been warm and pleasant, and the snow which came a week ago has so settled as to now be scarcely noticeable. The depth at present, on the ground is from five to seven feet. When this late snow came, the old snow was soft and wet, and this together with the new fallen snow made the Gunnison river impassable for the first time during this winter. There has been a strong force at work shoveling out the road for a few days past, and it is probably open by this time.

Every day brings us additions to our population. Many of these are of our last year's men who went out for the winter, but among them are quite a number who have come for the first time. For these latter it is yet too early as the ground is covered with snow and will be for a month or six weeks to come.

The melting of the snow is beginning to trouble some in shafts in causing increase flow of water, but I know of but one in which work has been suspended on this account.

The prospects and future of our camp never looked so bright as at present. All now see that we have the richest fissure vein district in the state and that it will soon become the most productive; that development alone is needed to place Ruby at the head of the silver-producing districts of the state.

A strong force of men are now at work on the Forest Queen and Ruby King mines, and both of these great mines are showing up better and better as they get deeper in them.

An increased force has been put in the Venango, and the richest ore yet found in this district of rich ores is now being taken out. The ore vein is from one to two feet thick, and all along the shift it shows better at the bottom of the shift than at the top; showing rapid increase in size and richness of vein in greater depth. The Venango is not believed quite as valuable a vein as the Forest Queen. The company (Silver Mountain Mining company) have secured 3000 feet in this vein.

The shaft on the Micawber is now down 90 feet, and the ore is constantly improving in quantity as they get deeper. The last thirty feet of the shaft has been entirely within ore, and for this distance nothing but ore has been raised from it. How much richer the ore vein is, is not known. There are now quite a number of men at work on other veins in the vicinity of the Micawber, and between that and the Venango, hoping to meet with like success at depth, and it is probable that some, at least, will be successful in the realization of their hopes.

The rich vein of ore reached in the Durango some two weeks ago is still with them, showing it to be a true and continuous vein.

The Milwaukee is now showing a good vein of little silver ore. There are few more promising veins in the district than this. It has little development upon it.

The mines in Peeler and Obe-joyful basins, which generally included as in Ruby district, are now attracting considerable attention at present, and some rich strikes are reported, but I have no particulars.

From present indications the anthracite coal is likely to soon attract as much attention as the silver mines. The railroad companies are buying up all the anthracite they can get hold of. So far, anthracite coal has only been located where it was seen to crop out, and between and around the locations made, there are no doubt thousands of acres of coal that could be reached at a moderate depth by shafting. Much of this work will probably be done the coming summer, but as yet I have heard of none who think of doing this. By finding the overlying rock in place, there would be no risk in sinking.

April 21.—The weather is clear and warm and snow going fast. E. C.

## The Bloody (?) Utes.

From the Solid Muldoon.

Inasmuch as the Denver and other Colorado papers have been surfeited with paragraphical lies and interviews regarding an early outbreak of the Utes, it might be well to state a few facts in connection therewith. First, most of the reports indicating an early outbreak grew out of a recent interview with Senator Rhodes, of Larimer. The senator may possibly have been in this section looking for an Eden. If so, he found it. Second, the senator saw quite a number of prospectors and ranchers already on the reservation, and he was being in condition to march at a moment's notice, he invented this cock and bull story to prevent others from encroaching until he and his companion could get in. Now there is not wealth enough in San Juan to hire the Uncompahgre Utes to make a bad break. They know the whites are well armed and determined, and moreover, they are aware that the pioneers of this country are on the reservation and propose to stay. Our people have endured the privations and hardships of frontier life entirely too long to allow a lot of tenderfeet and legislative mud hens to slip in and stake the greenest pastures and choicest beds of coal until our greed is satisfied. The Muldoon has from time to time promulgated paragraphs calculated to induce the unsophisticated to believe the reservation dangerous grounds, but we have a motive in view. We are for Ouray and her people first, last and all the time, and now that those in

whose interests we labor are satisfied, we lift the veil and invite you to sail in. The Uncompahgre Utes admit they have been paid for their lands and are ready to fold their tents and retire whenever the government so orders. The Muldoon will not be outdone in point of candor by the Utes, but frankly admit that we have done considerable lying to prevent trespassing until the snow was gone and we were ready. We are ready. We are there. Paradox, Lower Miguel, Cow creek, Natavita and other valleys are already staked, and still the work goes bravely on.

## The Aztec Ruins of the San Juan Basin.

From the Durango Record.

Anybody who has traveled over any extent of this portion of the Rocky mountain regions, has noticed the signs of an extinct race exemplified in remnants of walls, ditches, roads, fortifications and what must have been, large and populous cities, the ruins of which cover a great extent of country. The nature of the country and the vastness of the ruins, go to show that this extinct race must have been intelligent and versed in some of the arts, and they must have inhabited this region for centuries. They cultivated the soil, raising both vegetables and cereals, and had some mode of transporting the material for their buildings and for other purposes.

There are three classes of ruins, the boulder, sandstone and the adobe. The boulder structures seem to have been very rude and are the most numerous, being from a few feet to two hundred feet in dimensions. Most of them have been circular in shape, and judging from the amount of boulders, they could not have been more than one story high. Nearly all of them seem to have been built on the edges of bluffs or the tops of small knolls, commanding an extended view of the surrounding country. I think the large ones were corrals, or cow pens, and the smaller ones dwellings.

The sandstone ruins must have been large blocks of buildings, some 300x600 feet in extent, and four stories high, and have been divided into many rooms of nearly all sizes. They must have constituted the center of population or a town, and all classes of ruins are scattered around them, as in a town of to-day, with the smaller buildings around a capitol or college of learning.

Of the adobe ruins, we have but little to say, as the vestiges are so nearly obliterated that they can scarcely be traced. Most of them are found in low bottoms where they have been very numerous and of large size.

A class of pottery differing entirely from anything manufactured at the present day, is found in these ruins, and pieces scattered all over the country. Whole pots or crocks have been dug out which will hold from two quarts to two gallons. They bulge out at the center, contracting again at the top with an aperture from four to eight inches across.

This pottery is all made of the same material and is of the same thickness, that is about a quarter of an inch. The color and finish are all different, some being rough and others smooth, with some point of coloring on them, some being checkered and figured with red, blue and black paint. Some of the crocks have had handles or horns on them, imitations of snakes' heads, dogs' heads or paws, eagles and other birds. Some have had painted or drawn on them, pictures or tarantulas, centipedes, snakes and other reptiles.

The first of the ruins coming down the Canon Carisa are the cliff houses. They are generally from 8x10 to 12x14 feet in dimensions, and are located from 100 to 250 feet above the valley, or bottom of the canon, on the brink of the bluffs. It has been claimed by some that these houses were originally built on the level ground, and that the canon has gradually worn down and left them high and dry. I think they were shepherd's huts, put up as look-outs. All of them are on the brink of the hills and none can be found back in the level country, and this is a dry region, there being only a few springs and has only been good for grazing.

The country has numerous towers and land marks, and in the distance you see peaks or monuments towering above the rugged country seventy-five miles away. All of these have undoubtedly been signal stations, as nearly all of them have indications of fire having been kept on them.

The first sandstone ruin as you go down the San Juan river is about fifteen miles below the mouth of Canon Largo, on the north side of the river, about one mile below Bloomfield and half a mile from the river. Remnants of walls three stories high are still standing. The building has been 300x50 feet in dimensions, and was evidently divided into small rooms. The thickness of the walls is from one and a half to two feet. There is first a layer of rock four or five feet thick, then two or three layers of rock an inch thick, and so on. They are well matched, cut and fitted in regular layers, adobe mud being used for mortar. When I first saw these ruins, pine strings twenty feet long, were in the walls, and they were as sound and tough as could be. Most of the timbers have now been removed, and the walls partially destroyed and the ruins dug into, for relics and building material. The indications in the interior seem to show that this magnificent structure was destroyed by fire, as most of the timbers are charred, and some burned in two.

## Disraeli's Audacity.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne writes to the Boston Herald concerning Lord Beaconsfield's audacity. "Some years ago, while he was still plain Disraeli, he was at a large dinner, where his wife also was present—an excellent lady, but not distinguished for outward attraction. It happened that her next neighbor at the table was Bernal Osborne, and, after the ladies had withdrawn, the latter (who has the manners of a city cabman) broke out in a loud voice: 'Good God, Disraeli, how on earth did you come to marry that woman?' Hereupon ensued an appalled hush, all eyes fixed on Disraeli. At length he said, with his quiet, frigid drawl: 'Partly for one reason which you, Osborne, are incapable of understanding—gratitude!' This completely crushed the vivacious Osborne."

## Squelch It.

Indianapolis Herald.

Senatorial courtesy under the rule of Conkling and the senators from the south, is only the polite name for an American oligarchy. The people should step on the affair, and do it immediately.

## Some Compliments.

The Silver World has the following complimentary remarks upon two gentlemen well known in this city: "Judge Burris is fully sustaining the record he made while district attorney and the high expectations of the public. He is veritably a just and upright judge and is giving most complete satisfaction to bar and people. We regret that space prevents our publication this week of his able and clear charge to the grand jury."

"District Attorney Goudy, who is in Lake City for the first time, we believe, is winning a host of friends by his social qualities, and golden opinions by his masterly management of the cases of the people. He is the right man in the right place, and his appointment reflects credit upon Judge Burris."

The Solid Muldoon brings the following discouraging agricultural information from the reservation: "Shavenaux has bid adieu to agricultural exercises. The mould board of his plow is turned to the weather, and his rope harness hangs idly on the lower lumbar vertebra of his tepee. This thing of palming off pumpkin for watermelon seeds will eventually ruin all tastes for agriculture among our red neighbors."

## Racers Arrived.

James Page, of Cheyenne, and Mr. Fitzgerald have arrived with their stable of trotters to engage in next week's races. Among the lot are "Teaser," the handsomest trotting horse in the state, with a record of 2:28, and "Kitty," whose record is 2:36.

Mr. Moore and several other gentlemen have arrived from Wichita, Kansas, with their horses for next week's races. They have their well-known trotter "Ada Paul," with a record of 2:26, and the pacer, "Duster." They have also a number of runners.

Deputy Sheriff Clement made a very clever capture several days ago in the person of Jose Martin, a Mexican, who had forged the name of H. M. Ripley to a \$100 check. Mr. Clement had tracked his man to Horse creek where he was almost certain that he was concealed, but for some time Martin kept himself concealed and thwarted the efforts of Officer Clement to capture him. Mr. Clement mistrusted that Martin was concealed somewhere and was being fed by his brother and his convictions proved to be true for by following him one evening Martin's hiding place was revealed to him. Martin was brought to this city but as the complaining witness failed to appear against him he was discharged.

After all the talk St. Julian will not trot in Denver.

Mr. Wm. Bush and family returned from California yesterday, via the Southern route.

There is more water now in the Monument than in the Fountain, which is a peculiarity at this season of the year.

## The Chama Inquest.

Denver Tribune.

Referring to the telegram from the foreman of the jury on the railroad accident inquest at Antonita, published in the Tribune yesterday, wherein it is stated that the railroad officials were undertaking to defeat the inquiry, General Superintendent Cushing says: "I can assure you, that it is an untruth manufactured from whole cloth. What object could we possibly have in such actions? Why should we go to spiriting witnesses away? We have nothing to fear from the inquest. And about throwing obstacles in the way of an investigation? It is nonsense! The jury asked for a special train to visit the scene of the accident, and they got it. This morning they telegraphed for passes to go to Fort Garland to interview the wounded there, and we immediately wired them the transportation they asked. Does this look like obstructing the judicial inquiry? The published dispatch is all bosh."

## Miss Bernhardt Expresses an Opinion.

Philadelphia Times.

"Then your Sunday, too; how wretched and lifeless. You asked me a moment ago if I go to church. Of course I do. I don't set up for being pious, but I am not the sort of creature some of the ignoble American prints have painted me. I don't as a matter of fact, encircle myself in a shroud and bestow myself in a rosewood coffin, as you doubtless firmly believe. I am not a monster of depravity. I haven't quitted my six enfants either more or less. I think I may inform you within the bounds of decorum, and I think if our lives were compared for any length of time mine would stand out largely on the side of good conduct with any of the so-called clergymen who advertise their preposterous ignorance, malevolence and Phariseism by taking my name into their godless pulpits and soiling it with their unmanly and unchristian lips."

## Gorham and His Friends.

Denver Tribune.

Mr. Gorham's attention will be diverted from the secretaryship of the senate for a few days. He must pay some attention to his friend and partner, Mr. Brady.

## About Leadville Liquors.

Leadville Chronicle.

Some of the best French brandy is now made from potatoes.

## Who's Afraid.

N. Y. Tribune.

"There are slight symptoms in Massachusetts of a disposition to look complacently upon Butler's threat to return to politics, and to remark, 'Who's afraid?'"



Dorsey seems to have quieted down. He made his money out of postal contracts, and dislikes the investigation of Brady.

The money for the hotel is nearly raised. Those who have not contributed should call at once on the committee and subscribe their share. The project must not fail now.

Some patriot should give the republican candidates for offices in the senate \$100,000, which is about the amount of pay they would receive until November, and let the **fance cease.**

The question of the successor of Beaconsfield as a leader of the conservative party is now being agitated. It lies between Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairnes. The latter seems to be most generally favored.

Our dispatches give some of the details of the horrible accident on the D. & R. G. road. We believe this is the first time, in the ten years that the road has been in operation that any passenger has been killed in an accident.

The four per cents. are now at a premium of fifteen per cent. This is the highest point reached. These bonds will run until 1907, which is the only reason why the secretary of the treasury don't issue \$100,000,000 to use in redeeming the five and six per cent. bonds. But few of the holders of the six per cent. bonds desire them to be redeemed. They will prefer to have them renewed at 3½ per cent. The three per cent. bonds could now be easily floated at par.

The Leadville Herald reviews the silver interview of its correspondent with Judge Belford and decidedly differs with the conclusions of the distinguished judge, who has read all the pamphlets written on the subject. The Herald is an advocate of hard and honest money, though it does give a generous support to its most dangerous enemy in the state.

If George William Curtis is so much stronger and abler a man than Roscoe Conkling, how does it happen that he has been so badly beaten in the strife for the leadership of the Republican party of New York? Men are judged in this world by what they do, and not by what they might have done under certain circumstances.—Denver Republican.

Because he doesn't care enough about success to stoop to use the means necessary to obtain it. He values self respect more than what some people call success.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has ascertained that the youngest man who carried a musket in the late war is John A. Pressler, of Westmoreland, Kan., formerly corporal of company F, Fifty fourth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was born in 1847, entered the service in 1862 and was discharged in July, 1865.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

Judge J. C. Helm, of this district, has as good a record. He was born in 1848, and entered the army in 1861 as a drummer boy. At fifteen years of age he carried a musket in the ranks as an enlisted soldier in the regular army.

The people of Colorado Springs have had a full week of pleasure in the new Opera House. There have been nights when the Opera House would have held more, and we presume the profits to the proprietors have not been large. We ought to have some public spirit about patronizing all good entertainments, as the Opera House has been built at a large expense so that we might have the opportunity of attending them.

Certain republican papers are persistently sneering at Mahone and Riddleberger and Gorham, and are constantly ridiculing the republican senators. In so doing they are virtually opposing the anti-bourbon coalition in Virginia, and are doing what they can to aid the democracy. It may be the first and highest duty of republican papers to direct their chief efforts to the strengthening of the democratic party; but it does not so appear to the ordinary comprehension.—[Denver Republican.]

This reminds us that certain republican papers persistently sneered at the reconciliation policy of President Hayes in 1877. The Denver Tribune of yesterday showed in a very interesting manner how the southern policy of Mr. Hayes was endorsed by the Mahone movement. The only difference is that the republicans tried to break the solid south by kindness instead of trading offices. We prefer the former policy.

The only scandal which has been connected with President Hayes' administration is now becoming prominent. It is very strange that anti-reformers and stalwarts don't smile and say, "I told you so." But the reason they don't is obvious. Brady was never a reformer. He was one of the two or three machine men in the administration. He was an active partisan of the senatorial triumvirate Cameron, Conkling, and Logan. None of the reformers have been caught. They may possibly have been simple minded about wire pulling, but they have been faithful officers to the government. They have not stolen any money or allowed others to steal. The purity of President Hayes' administration is the best answer to sneers at his attempts at civil service reform. He may have attempted inconsistent impracticable things, but he collected revenue with less loss and expense to the government than any predecessor. This is the kind of reform we want to see,

## MANITOU'S GUESTS.

### New England's Delegation to Pike's Peak.

#### From the Land of Culture to the Land of Canons.

#### How They Came, What They Did and Where They Go.

The first detachment of the excursion party which left Boston on Tuesday, April 18, reached this city about two o'clock Sunday afternoon. Only a few moments stop was made in this city, the train proceeding at once to Manitou where arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the entire party at the Beebe house. A representative of the GAZETTE who was especially detailed for the purpose, met the party at the Sixteenth Street depot, Denver, just after they had partaken of breakfast at the American house and as they were boarding the special train which was in waiting for them. Owing to the terrible freshets in Illinois the party arrived at Denver nineteen hours later than the time expected notwithstanding the fact that they left Chicago two hours ahead of the specified time. With the exception of several aggravating delays nothing happened between Boston and Denver which in the least marred the pleasure of the excursionists. Every road which furnished them transportation left not a stone unturned to make the journey over their respective lines one of pleasure and safety.

It seems that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific took especial pains to furnish the handsomest train of the trip. It consisted of eight Pullman palace cars, two hotel cars, two baggage cars, drawn by two of the handsomest engines on the road. To this part of the journey many of the excursionists frequently refer, and it is evident that the Rock Island route has won favor in the eyes of the New England patrons of the excursion which will always be remembered.

From Kansas City to Denver over the Kansas Pacific road, the journey was tedious and monotonous to some, while to others it was one of interest. Here, as upon the Rock Island route, the officials had spared no pains to make the journey one of comfort and pleasure to the participants, and although that part of the country which the Kansas Pacific traverses is devoid of handsome and picturesque scenery, many of the party look back to that part of the trip with no little amount of satisfaction. The journey across the plains was necessarily slow, as the train was heavy and the wind high. As we before stated, a special train, provided by the Denver & Rio Grande, stood in readiness at the Sixteenth street depot, with which the party was to be conveyed to Manitou. This train consisted of six reclining chair cars, two coaches, two baggage cars and two engines, in charge of two of the oldest and most popular conductors on the road, Messrs. Lyden and Greer. Mr. F. C. Nims, the very gentlemanly and popular passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, took an active interest in the welfare of the excursionists, and in providing their transportation he did not propose to furnish accommodations in any sense of the word inferior to any furnished by the other roads over which the party had previously travelled. No sooner had the train reached the outskirts of Denver than the passengers began to give utterance to expressions of admiration in reference to the surrounding country. It was clear and pleasant during the down trip. Each peak and mountain range stood out in bold relief against the dark blue sky, while the snowy range, with its white capped peaks, fairly glistened in the bright sunlight.

The scene was certainly a grand one and would have drawn out expressions of admiration from those who had seen it a hundred—yes a thousand times before. "What a relief it is," remarked one of the excursionists, "to have something that attracts the eye after passing over the barren, treeless plains." Castle Rock and other points of interest mentioned in the guide book were passed in rapid succession and when the Divide was reached a short stop was made in order to give the excursionists an opportunity to view Lake Palmer.

Some stepped to the brink of the lake and quaffed the ice-cold water which always exists there, while others stood upon the platform and inhaled the keen, exhilarating mountain air. Just one in the entire party had been there before, and he crossed the Divide at this point long before the iron horse had premeditated such a journey. So far the train had made a good average run, no effort having been made to accomplish speed. "Slow but safe is the motto of the Rio Grande," said Mr. Nims to one of the party, "even if it does take a little longer to make the run."

Just here it would be well to give a brief outline of the manner in which the excursion is conducted and by whom. The trip was planned and arranged by Raymond and Whitcomb, of Boston, special pains having been taken in selecting those routes known to combine the greatest variety of scenery attainable in a journey to and from California. When the trip is complete the distance traveled by the party will be about 8,000 miles, this includes a trip to the Yosemite, which most

of the party will undertake although it is not marked out on the programme.

In completing the arrangements nothing has been left undone that could in the least add to the comfort of each and every one in the party. The tickets numbering 120 are handsomely bound in morocco with gilt edges. As the journey over a certain stretch of road is accomplished the coupon for that road is detached, leaving them intact, thus doing away with any danger of losing them. A room clerk and baggage master accompany the excursion whose exclusive business is to assign rooms to the guests and care for their baggage. Before the train had reached Castle Rock each and every passenger had been assigned rooms at the Beebe House and upon arrival all they had to do was to hand their card containing the number of their room to the bell boy who conducted them to it without delay.

This excursion is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. A. Whitcomb, of Somerville, Mass., who is a competent and experienced railroad man. He has traversed the entire route for the purpose of making the arrangements with the railroads and hotels and is consequently conversant with every inch of territory which will be covered by the excursion. When the party started from Boston they were divided into eight car loads numbering from 1 to 8. Those who were assigned to cars 6 and 8 at Boston continue to keep them until the end of the journey. On Sunday we published a complete list of the party which will not be necessary to repeat. The only additions to the party at Denver were Mr. F. C. Nims, the general passenger agent of the D. & R. G.; Mr. H. G. Temple, of the Denver News; the Hon. Charles Bryan, of Idaho Springs, and Miss Lillian Scidmore, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The notice published in the GAZETTE Sunday morning to the effect that the special train containing the party would arrive in Colorado Springs at 11 o'clock drew a large crowd to the depot, many of whom were anxious to see friends who were with the party while others went merely out of curiosity. As the train did not reach the depot until 2 o'clock part of the crowd had dispersed although those expecting friends together with many others were found waiting.

After a halt of about 20 minutes the train continued on its journey to Manitou, where the excursionists disembarked and walked to the Beebe House. As the crowd slowly filed from the cars to the main entrance of the Beebe House, the scene was one of the most enlivening ones that Manitou has witnessed in years. The Beebe House band discoursed sweet music from the veranda, and numerous carriages occupied by Colorado Springs people, crowded the street in front. Having already been assigned their rooms, the guests at once retired to them, no doubt glad to leave the cars in which they had been confined since their departure from Kansas City. About three o'clock the guests all filed into the spacious dining room, where an excellent dinner had been provided by Mrs. Beebe. After dinner, in recognition of a kind invitation from Dr. Bell, many of the excursionists visited his private residence and viewed Moran's renowned painting of the Mount of the Holy Cross.

It was originally intended that the excursion should reach Manitou at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and thus have Sunday for rest, but the delay caused by washouts in Illinois spoiled this plan, and consequently their stay at Manitou is shortened one day.

Yesterday was spent in a carriage drive to the various points of interest surrounding Manitou, including the Garden of the Gods, Williams' Canon, Glen Eyrie, Ute Pass, and this city. This morning at six o'clock the party will take the special train, which has been held for them at Manitou, and proceed to Canon City, where they will be transferred to observation cars and a run will be made through the Grand Canon, after which they will return to Denver. Wednesday morning will be spent in a visit to Central, Black Hawk, through the famous Clear Creek Canon. On Thursday morning the party will continue their journey over the Union Pacific, stopping at Salt Lake City on the way.

Mr. Nims, the passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, will continue with the party until they have completed that part of the excursion which extends over the road which he represents, and will do everything within his power to make this part of the excursion one of the most interesting features of the entire journey.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. H. Temple, city editor of the Denver News, accompanies the excursionists through the Grand Canon to-day.

Mr. F. M. Holmes, a prominent furniture manufacturer of Boston, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, is of the party. Mr. Holmes is the tallest man in the party and measures six foot four.

Mr. Luther L. Holman, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, by his pleasing manner and courteous attention does much to make the excursion one of interest to the excursionists.

Miss Lillian Scidmore, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, accompanied the excursion as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nims.

Ex-Senator Daniel Russell of Melrose, Massachusetts, with his wife, is an occupant of car No. 6.

One of the most predominant features of

the excursion, and one which characterizes it as a New England excursion, is the fact that there are ten more ladies than gentlemen in the party.

Many expressed surprise at finding Colorado Springs so fair a representative of an eastern city, as they had evidently gained an impression that it was a small, insignificant hamlet.

"Where are all your mines?" said one gentleman to the GAZETTE reporter. "I have not seen a single mine since I left Denver."

One young lady confidently expected to see the Indians at Manitou, but sorry to say she was disappointed.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and efficient Colorado passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, is at Manitou with the excursionists, and will accompany them to the Grand Canon this morning.

Two more accommodating conductors than Coe Lyden and Levi Greer could not have been selected to run the palace train on the Denver & Rio Grande.

Every New England state is represented and it would be a hard matter to find 194 more genial or whole-souled people gathered together.

Many of the ladies are traveling alone, but under the courteous attention of J. A. Whitcomb, the manager of the excursion, they need not want for anything that may add to their comfort.

The soda springs was to the excursionists one of the leading attractions at Manitou, and the refreshing water which emanate from them was in big demand. This is not strange, considering the fact that the party have just come from Kansas.

Mr. Francis Proctor, of the Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Massachusetts, made the GAZETTE a pleasant call while in the city yesterday.

The Boston excursion party leave for the Grand Canon this morning at 6 o'clock. They start at this early hour in order to make the round trip and arrive in Denver to-morrow. The excursionists were entertained during their stay in Manitou at the Beebe House. The elegance of the furnishings, the completeness of the service and the excellence *cuisine* secured many words of praise from the large party entertained. The scenery was a source of wonder and admiration to all and expressions of pleasure were hearty and spontaneous. The springs were visited frequently and their waters were drunk with evident relish. The entire party were provided with carriages yesterday morning and were driven up Ute pass to Rainbow falls, thence to the Iron springs, thence through the Garden of the Gods, thence to Glen Eyrie, thence to Colorado Springs and thence back to Manitou, where a superb dinner was awaiting them.

Many favorable comments were passed upon the handsome appearance presented by Colorado Springs, the excellence of its streets, the neatness of its lawns and the substantial nature of its public buildings, and the tasteful architecture of the dwellings.

The Beebe House was formally opened for the season last evening, and a hop was tendered to the excursionists and the people of Manitou and Colorado Springs, owing to the fact, however, that the party had to arise this morning at 5 o'clock to pursue their journey the majority of them retired last evening at an early hour. The music was retained, however, and the "Saratoga" thrown open for the pleasure of any who might wish to join in the dance.

As a souvenir to our visitors we present them this morning with an accurate and finely executed cut of Manitou as viewed from the brow of the hill on the boulevard where one first catches sight of the town. This cut will be found on the second page of this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. As a comment upon the picture we add some descriptive remarks upon Manitou and give an Indian legend concerning the origin of the springs.

Manitou itself is in the very midst of mountains, shut in on nearly every side by the lofty heights—a calm, quiet retreat with babbling waters and whispering trees, and fragrant flowers, where, if anywhere on earth, it must be a delight to be an invalid, and gradually drink in health from the invigorating air.

The springs are seven in number, almost all situated close to the stream of the Fountain. On the left side of the stream and within two or three yards of it, is the "Navajoe," the original *Fontaine qui Bouille*, or Boiling Fountain, which gave the name to the creek that it still retains.

Captain Ruxton, who visited them in the spring of 1847, relates a curious legend concerning their origin which, he says, was still current at that date, amongst the Comanches and Shoshones. He says:

"The Indians regard with awe the 'medicine' waters of these fountains, as being the abode of a spirit who breathes through the transparent water, and thus, by his exhalations, causes the perturbation of its surface. The Arapahoes, especially, attribute to this water-god the power of ordering the success or miscarriage of their war expeditions; and as their braves pass often by the mysterious springs, when in search of their hereditary enemies, the Yutas, in the 'Valley of Salt,' they never fail to bestow their votive offerings upon the water-sprite, in order to propitiate the 'Mamout' of the fountain and insure a fortunate issue to their 'path of war.'"

Thus at the time of my visit the basin of the spring was filled with beads and wampum, and pieces of red cloth and knives, while the surrounding trees were hung with strings of deerskin, cloth and moccasins.

The Snakes, who, in common with all Indians, possess hereditary legends to account for all natural phenomena, or any extraordinary occurrences which are beyond their ken or comprehension, have, of course, their legendary version of the causes which created, in the midst of their hunting grounds, these two springs of sweet and bitter water; which are also intimately connected with the cause of separation between the tribes of the "Camanche" and the "Snake." Thus runs the legend:

"Many hundreds of winters ago, when the cottonwoods on the Big River were no higher than an arrow, and the red men, who hunted the buffalo on the plains, all spoke the same language, and the pipe of peace breathed its social cloud of kinship, when two parties of hunters met on the boundless plains—when, with hunting-grounds and game of every kind in the greatest abundance, no nation dug up the hatchet with another because one of its hunters followed the game into their bounds, but, on the contrary, loaded for him his back with choice and fattest meat, and proffered the soothing pipe before the stranger, with well-filled belly, left the village, it happened that two hunters of different nations met one day on a small rivulet, where both had repaired to quench their thirst. A little stream of water, rising from a spring on a rock within a few feet of the bank, trickled over it, and fell splashing into the river. To this the hunters repaired; and while one sought the spring itself, where the water, cold and clear, reflected on its surface the image of the surrounding scenery, the other, tired by his exertions in the chase, threw himself at once to the ground and plunged his face into the running stream.

The latter had been unsuccessful in the chase, and perhaps his bad fortune, and the sight of the fat deer which the other hunter threw from his back before he drank at the crystal spring, caused a feeling of jealousy and ill-humor to take possession of his mind. The other, on the contrary, before he satisfied his thirst, raised in the hollow of his hand a portion of the water, and, lifting it toward the sun, reversed his hand, and allowed it to fall upon the ground—a libation to the Great Spirit who had vouchsafed him a successful hunt, and the blessing of the refreshing water with which he was about to quench his thirst.

Seeing this, and being reminded that he had neglected the usual offering, only increased the feeling of envy and annoyance which the unsuccessful hunter permitted to get the mastery of his heart; and the Evil Spirit at that moment entering his body, his temper fairly flew away, and he sought some pretense by which to provoke a quarrel with the stranger Indian at the spring.

"Why does a stranger," he asked, rising from the stream at the same time, "drink at the spring-head, when one to whom the fountain belongs contents himself with the water that runs from it?"

"The Great Spirit places the cool water at the spring," answered the other hunter, "that his children may drink it pure and undefiled. The running water is for the beasts which scour the plains. Au-sa-qu is a chief of the Shos-shone; he drinks at the head-water."

"The Shos-shone is but a tribe of the Camanche," returned the other. "Waco-mish leads the band, and I, too, am a Shos-shone dare to drink above him."

"He has said it. The Shos-shone drinks at the spring-head; other nations of the stream which runs into the fields. Au-sa-qu is a chief of his nation. The Camanche are brothers. Let them both drink of the same water."

"The Shos-shone pays tribute to the Camanche. Waco-mish leads that nation to war. Waco-mish is chief of the Shos-shone, as he is of his own people."

"Waco-mish lies; his tongue is forked like the rattlesnake; his heart is black as the Misho-tunga (bad spirit). When the Manitou made his children, whether Shos-shone or Camanche, Arapahoe, Shian, or Paine, he gave them buffalo to eat, and the pure water of the fountain to quench their thirst. He said not to one, drink here, and to another, drink there; but gave the crystal spring to all, that all might drink."

"Waco-mish almost burst with rage as the other spoke; but his coward heart alone prevented him from provoking an encounter with the calm Shos-shone. He made thirsty by the words he had spoken—for the red man is ever sparing of his tongue—again stooped down to the spring to quench his thirst, when the subtle war-magic of the Camanche suddenly threw himself upon the kneeling hunter, and, forcing his head into the bubbling water, held him down with all his strength, until his victim no longer struggled, his stiffened limbs relaxed, and he fell forward over the spring, drowned and dead.

Over the body stood the murderer, and no sooner was the deed of blood consummated than bitter remorse took possession of his mind, where before had reigned the fiercest passion and vindictive hate. With hands clasped to his forehead, he stood transfixed with horror, intently gazing on his victim, whose head still remained immersed in the fountain. Meantime he dragged the body a few paces from the water, which, as soon as the head of the dead Indian was withdrawn, the Camanche saw suddenly and strangely disturbed. Bubbles sprang up from the bottom, and, rising to the surface, escaped in hissing gas. A thin, vaporous cloud arose, and, gradually dissolving, displayed to the eyes of the trembling murderer the figure of an aged Indian, whose long, snowy and venerable beard, blown aside by a gentle air from his breast, discovered the well-known totem of the great Wan-kan-aga, the father of the Camanche and Shoshone nation, whom the traditions of the tribe, almost defied for the good actions and deeds of bravery this famous warrior had performed while on earth.

Stretching out a war club toward the affrighted murderer, the figure thus addressed him:

"Accursed of my tribe! this day thou hast severed the link between the mightiest nations of the world, while the blood of the brave Shos-shone cries to the Manitou for vengeance. May the water of the tribe be rank and bitter in their throats?" Thus saying, and swinging his ponderous war-club (made from the elk's horn) round his head, he dashed out the brains of the Camanche, who fell headlong into the spring, which, from that day to the present moment, remains rank and nauseous, so that, not even when half dead with thirst, can one drink the foul water of that spring.

The good Wan-kan-aga, however, to perpetuate the memory of the Shos-shone warrior, who was renowned in his tribe for

valor and nobleness of heart, struck with the same avenging club, a hard flat rock, which overhung the rivulet, just out of sight of this scene of blood; and forthwith the rock opened into a round, clear basin, which instantly filled with bubbling sparkling water, than which no thirstier hunter even drank a sweeter or cooler draught.

Thus two springs remain, an everlasting memento of the foul murder of the brave Shos-shone, and the stern justice of the good Wan-kan-aga; and from that day the two mighty tribes of the Shos-shone and Camanche have remained severed and apart; although a long and bloody war followed the treacherous murder of the Shos-shone chief, and many a scalp torn from the head of the Camanche paid the penalty of his death.

Whilst the Indians have thus regarded the marvelous fountains with awe and reverence, their brethren of the pale face have regarded them with wonder and delight. Fremont tells how all day he refrained from drinking, reserving himself for the spring, and how, when he reached it, he lay down by the edge of the basin and drank of the delightful water. Ruxton was still more enthusiastic; he says:

"I had not only abstained from drinking that day, but with the aid of a handful of salt had so highly seasoned my breakfast of venison that I was in a most satisfactory state of thirst. Dipping the cup into the midst of the bubbles, I raised it hissing and sparkling to my lips. Such a draught! Three times, without drawing breath, was it replenished and emptied, almost blowing up the roof of my mouth with its effervescence.

The curative properties of the springs cover a multitude of physical evils, which it is not necessary to enumerate here. Invalids of almost all classes may derive advantage from a visit to them, for such as may not be benefited by the healing waters will certainly be benefited by the exhilarating air and a sojourn amongst some of the most beautiful scenery which the world affords.

Manitou is especially fortunate in its surroundings. Professor Hayden, the eminent geologist, says that the scenery immediately around the springs is grand beyond any that he ever saw in the vicinity of any other medicinal springs, and all throughout the neighborhood are scenic beauties of the most varied and magnificent character.

Judge Belford is a man of varied as well as variegated accomplishments. Sunday he lectured on "future life." He knows fully as much about this, as he does about the silver question.

In the senate the democrats have clearly the best of the fight. This is the first time they have been bright enough to take advantage of republican blunders. It is a serious question whether their wisdom will hold out.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

Mr. Whittier has contributed a poem entitled "Rabbi Ishmael," to the Atlantic for May.

"Astoria," in one volume, was published last week in the Geoffrey Crayon edition of Irving's works.

"The Statues in the Block, and other Poems," is the title of the new book of poems of John Boyle Reilly.

S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, have published "Victor Hugo, his life and work," which is in a series of books on "Great citizens of France."

"Dorothy's Daughters," by Emma Marshall, is a pleasant English story intended especially for the use of girls who have ceased to be children, but have not quite become women. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, New York.

R. Worthington has published "A Treasury of English Sonnets" collected by David M. Main. The book has some value because many of the sonnets have not appeared in ordinary collections.

An edition of Locke's chapter on the "Conduct of the Understanding," properly edited, with an introduction and much-needed notes by Professor Thomas Fowler, of Oxford University, has been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., as a number in the Clarendon Press Series.

The most important papers in the International Review for May are "Taxation and Inter-State Commerce," by Brooks Adams, "George Eliot's Life and Writings—a first paper—by W. Frazer Rae, "The Alleged Census Frauds in the South," by Henry Gannett, and the second of Mme. Ragozin's articles on "The Last Trial of Russian Nihilists."

Mrs. Mary Swift Lamson's very interesting and valuable work on the "Life and Education of Laura Dewar Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl," which was published a year or two ago, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who publish a new edition, and who will, of course, bring the book more perfectly to the attention of the public than has hitherto been done.

A second series of Professor Helmholtz's "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects" translated by Professor E. Atkinson, is published by the Appletons. Among the subjects treated in this volume are the relation of optics to painting, and the origin of the planetary system. The Appletons have also published, in the International Scientific Series, a treatise on the "General Physiology of Muscles and Nerves," by Dr. D. Rosenthal, of the University of Erlangen.



## From Saturday's Daily

The matinee this afternoon will be Frou-frou. This is one of the most intense of Miss Granger's productions. We have no doubt but that those of this city who have been prevented from attending on account of ill health will crowd the theatre. Miss Granger as Frou-frou, is artistic and impressive. The company, too, do their best this play.

Mr. O. H. J. Kennedy is one of the brightest of the deaf-mutes of Colorado, and we are for him a very bright future. The deaf-mute index of last week contained very fine wood cut of "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, who died in Madison, a short time since. The engraving is done by Mr. O. H. J. Kennedy, of whom we have spoken, and is very perfect. The eagle was carried through the Wisconsin infantry, one of the finest fighting regiments in the army. The captain was a cousin of E. G. and Frank Perkins, of this city.

## District Court.

District court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment.

The case of Solly vs Clayton was conceded, and the court delivered a long opinion and orally instructed the jury to find for the defendant, and judgment was entered.

The writ of attachment for contempt against defendant in the case of Johnson Johnson, was discharged, and defendant was ordered to pay to the clerk of district court within fifteen days from date, the following sums of money: For its accrued and to accrue, \$25; for plaintiff's attorney's fees, \$75; and on or out the 15th day of May prox., the sum \$40 alimony; and \$30 on or before the 15th day of each calendar month thereafter. The plaintiff was allowed to amend complaint, and the defendant was ordered to answer or demur to the same.

Case No. 608, Burke vs Pennington et al was referred to Ianthus Bentley, Esq., to take testimony and report findings and judgment; the hearing to take place at 10 a. m., April 30th.

In case No. 720, the demurrer was sustained, and the plaintiff granted leave to end complaint. The court then adjourned until 9 a. m. morning.

## MEMORABILIA.

Notes of Progress Concerning Colorado College.

The College correspondence of the Mountaineers, gives the following items of news, which we reproduce with pleasure:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees held recently, George N. Marden, of South Weymouth, Massachusetts, was elected professor of history and political science in Colorado College and also principal of the preparatory department. In the absence of Mr. Marden, he will be acting president of the college. He will not be in his duties until autumn. Mr. Marden is a teacher of experience, and has been especially successful in fitting young men for college.

"President Tenney came up to the college last Monday morning and made an arrangement in regard to the distribution and control of the students. The majority of the pupils, including those of the preparatory department, most of whom have been occupying a room by themselves, now sit in the chapel and are under the control of Professor Bump. She sends to President Tenney such students as she considers to deserve such treatment, and they will not again be added to college except on bringing permission from him. The regular college desks and some others have seats in Professor Sheldon's room. Professor Bump's classes recite in the chapel, and Professor Loud's in the library.

"Not only has the college a new fence, new gate, some new turnstiles, and the spect of an addition to its teaching staff, but it has at its hydrant a cup, not perhaps but in a new position. In event this acquisition is not the unimportant thing some reader of this might disposed to think.

"McLeod too has moved down town, and now again three members of the riding club that was but is not live in same house. The term bills are now collecting."

The terms of the Curtis-Pinneo race which is to be run in Denver next month as follows: The race is a horseback as you please. Each lady is limited to use of eight horses, to change when, and in what manner she may see fit. The race is to be ridden on a side-saddle, each party to carry all weights, and each lady to wear a regulation skirt which shall touch the floor in the wearer stands erect. Three judges to be selected in the ordinary manner to determine the result. The race is to be run without any stipulations as to the manner of riding, or the gait of animal. From the utterance of the command, "Go!" the only concern in the part of each fair equestrienne is to get the utmost time out of each animal and moment, and in the grand finale of the fortieth round of the track, the passing first under the wire will be adjudged the winner.

## FLORICULTURE.

Some Very Valuable Suggestions on the Ornamentation of Grounds.

The Colorado Farmer prints the following valuable letter from Mr. J. M. Goin on floriculture which will be found of interest by all of our readers: "I have to-day been planting out about twelve varieties of shrubs, etc., which came from the Denver nurseries. I would like to ask a few questions: First, is it right to spend a little time each day in taking care of the flower garden? If it is right, what will so many of those who say 'Lord, Lord,'—who perfectly ignore a flower garden—do when that Lord says, 'Were you good husbandmen while in your probation and attended to all entrusted to your care and keeping?' If it is not right, how will we get around this, 'Nothing was made in vain?' Or were the flowers made for the refined few who toil not, but spin (a few yards); and have those who were raised on hog and hominy in the western states got to be filthy still, and not grow in refinement but be dead and dormant to everything but raising wheat?"

"A short time ago I saw quite a long article in an eastern paper of the discovery of the identical variety of apples that 'The woman Thoud didst give me gave me and I did eat.'"

"I think the apples are a wrong version. I will give you mine: The Creator placed man in the Garden and commanded him to tend to the whole garden—not part of it. Well, no Garden of Eden would be Eden unless there were a great many varieties of flowers in it. There was a great deal of old Adam in the first man—as there is to-day—in two respects: First, it is a waste of time to tend to a few flowers; second, I am too tired (lazy) to attend to anything but what is of profit to me.

Perhaps you may say my theology will not hold together, for what could Eve have offered to Adam? You know that it was a very warm country where the Garden of Eden was. When old Sol had gained the zenith it looked down very warm upon mother earth, and a poor little pansy had commenced to wither under its scorching rays. Adam saw its drooping leaves and flower, and was wishing for some excuse not to tend it. Eve said, '(I wonder at it, she being a woman)' 'It's only a flower!' They were his thoughts and now that it had been uttered he could boldly say, 'It's only a flower.' Therefore, 'In the sweat of the brow, etc.'

"Now, Mr. Editor, we know what kind of a man Adam was to lay the blame on his helpmeet. I don't expect he admired a flower or shrub of any description. Are there not a good many Adams in Colorado to-day in this respect?"

"There is a great amount of profit in my flower garden, although the time spent in it is at noon or night, when many are too tired to pull a few weeds or hoe a little. Yet I am amply repaid in the enjoyment I have in watching the habits of the plants and the beautiful blossoms.

"There is a large profit in a lawn dotted with many shrubs and flowers. If a person has two lots, which will sell first, the one that is bare of everything or the one that has trees, shrubs and flowers? This question will answer itself.

"Now let me say, cultivate a few flowers, especially the hardy shrubs. Do not be afraid to spend a few minutes each day in the flower garden. But, as I recommended in last week's paper in the cultivation of fruit, it is better to let the old house be bare of all flowers, and shrubs, and trees,—yes, better to be perfectly desolate than to buy a few seeds and shrubs and then let them die for the want of a little care.

"Let me give my experience in a few shrubs, roses especially, for eight years: I have taken great pains with my shrubs, roses, etc. A few of them were quite hardy, though very beautiful; others were more tender; these I covered each fall. Last fall I did not cover any of my shrubs, and the result was, everything dead to the ground. Now, see how much I have lost. A day to cover the shrubs would be two dollars; the same time to uncover this spring. Now you know we all like and will pay for enjoyment at the rate of, theatre, fifty cents an hour; circus, etc., about the same rate. Well, it is worth that much to the lover of flowers. So I lost half an hour three times a day this summer by not covering my plants. What is my profit or loss at 50 cents per hour?"

"But hoping when I come to see all of the readers of this I will be greeted with many flowers, I will close."

## SUSPECTED POISONING.

All Suspicions Set at Rest by a Post Mortem Examination.

Mr. Adkins, a prominent citizen of Monument, apparently in good health, was taken ill on Friday last and died within twenty-four hours, with peculiar symptoms. A few days after interment his friends began to entertain apprehensions that poison, by some means or other, might have found entrance to his system. The thought preyed upon their minds to the extent of making them very uneasy. Accordingly two days ago they had a couple of physicians summoned from this city. The body was exhumed and a post mortem examination performed. The appearance of the viscera showed their apprehensions to be entirely groundless, while on the other hand there was found the unmistakable evidence of a sufficient amount of inflammation of the membranes of the

brain and spinal cord to account for death even in so short a time. It was a case of acute cerebro spinal meningitis.

Ascertaining the true cause of death, however, under the circumstances, was such a source of relief and satisfaction to the family that their friends felt amply repaid for their time and services.

The Socorro Mining and Prospecting company have filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are J. F. Carr, W. R. Collins, E. J. Eaton, A. J. Bletso, J. F. Atherton and C. E. Nicce. The capital stock is \$100,000, in \$10 shares. The operations will be in Socorro county, New Mexico, and other parts of that territory. The principal office is in Colorado Springs. The above named gentlemen are all well known in this city. Their property was located by Mr. W. R. Collins during his trip to New Mexico the past winter.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Ohio Consolidated Mining company, held in New York, the following officers were elected for the present year: Thos. C. Parrish, president; Max Meyer, vice president and treasurer; A. Guard, temporary secretary.

From Sunday's Daily.

## DISTRICT COURT.

William Canty Sentenced to be Hung on the Thirtieth of Next May.

District Court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The change of venue in the case of Johnson vs. Johnson to Douglas county, was denied, and motion was withdrawn.

In 649 McFerran vs. Knox, the motion to strike out portions of answer denied, 40 days granted to file bill of exceptions.

In case 757, the people vs. J. W. Wallace, the motion to quash the indictment was sustained.

The defendant in the case of the people vs. Benton, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary and fined \$10.00.

The case of the people vs. Pullen et al., was continued, and recognizance of plaintiff's witnesses to appear at next term of court entered.

The defendant in the case of the people vs. Hendricks, charged with grand larceny, was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary.

In the case of the people vs. Munsan, charged with burglary, plead guilty to the charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the county jail.

In No. 677, the people vs. Clan Dooley as surety and Jackson as principal, taken.

In the case of the people vs. Potter, forfeiture of recognizance of defendant as surety and Durkee, Lee et als, as principals, taken.

In the case of the people vs. Robbins, charged with larceny, recognizance of the defendant entered to appear at the next term of court.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Canty, the alleged murderer of Tom Perkins, was brought into court by Sheriff Smith and under-Sheriff Dana. The prisoner's counsel, represented by Judge Ganahl, moved for the granting of a new trial. The prisoner appeared haggard and downcast, and did not seem to have very cheerful anticipations concerning the outcome of his counsel's efforts. His irons were removed during the time that he remained in court.

The court room was packed with an attentive audience of those who had been attracted by the spectacle of a man on trial for his life. Several ladies were present, but the majority of the audience was composed of men.

Judge Ganahl began his argument for a new trial at 4 o'clock and concluded it shortly after 6. Mr. Ganahl's speech was earnest and eloquent and showed a fine command of language and a wide acquaintance with literary and legal lore. At the conclusion of the argument his honor Judge Helm delivered an exhaustive opinion in which he overruled the motion and denied a new trial. A motion for an arrest of judgment was then made and also overruled.

The counsel for the defence having done all in their power in this court made no further motions and Judge Helm proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner.

The court room became painfully quiet as the judge requested Canty to stand up and receive his sentence. Canty arose calmly and answered the formal questions put by the judge in firm voice. He said that his full name was W. H. Canty, that he was born in Bedford, Mass., and was 34 years of age. After the prisoner had answered these questions, the judge addressed him as follows: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?"

Canty gazed firmly at the judge, and replied in clear and distinct tones: "Only one thing, I am innocent, and when I get on the scaffold, it will be my last word that I am innocent, if it comes to that. I never killed that man."

Judge Helm replied: "I hope that what you say is true, but you have been fairly tried by a jury and found guilty of the crime charged. My duty requires me to pass sentence upon you. The sentence will be that you, William Canty, be by the Sheriff of El Paso county taken from the bar of this court to the common jail of said county, whence you came, and from

thence upon the 13th day of May next, between the rising of the sun and the going down thereof to the place of execution in said county and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead and may God have mercy on your soul."

Canty received his sentence without flinching, and was at once conducted back to prison by the sheriff and his officers.

The time which now intervenes between the prisoner and his execution is very short; for should no extension be granted he will be hung in just three weeks from next Friday. His counsel will make an appeal to the supreme court.

After sentencing Canty Judge Helm adjourned court for the term.

## Personal.

Judge Helm goes to Fairplay to open court next Monday.

General C. C. Howell, of Leadville, arrived in the city last night.

Mr. John Harvey, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday, and returned last evening.

Mr. Charles W. Reitter, official stenographer for the court of the Fourth judicial district, leaves this morning with his wife for Fairplay, where Judge Helm will hold court next week.

Sheriff Smith is an excellent officer, and does his duty with great thoroughness. Under-Sheriff Dana also deserves commendatory notice.

The term of district court which closed yesterday, has been the busiest that has been held here for several years. Judge Helm has made an especially favorable impression.

The Manitou House, under entirely new management, will open May 20th, for the reception of guests. Mr. S. B. Jennings, of Ohio, having leased the house, will run it the year round. Mr. George M. Walker, of Denver, will have charge of the offices. The Manitou House is unequalled in situation by any summer resort in the state. For terms, address S. B. Jennings, Prop.

## RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

As a sign of the times the recent election of Rev. Phillips Brooks to the chair vacated by Dr. Peabody is worthy of notice. Harvard theological school is Unitarian so far as it may be called sectarian. Mr. Brooks is a Trinitarian. He was not called because of this, but in spite of it. He is a broad theologian who does not so much preach about theological dogmas as the person and life of Christ. His preaching touches and affects the life. To call such a man whose preaching emphasizes the divinity and vicarious sacrifice of Christ to be a teacher in a theological school under Unitarian influences, shows that there is some change going on in the theological circles. Either the Evangelical church is getting liberal or the liberal church is getting conservative. Undoubtedly both views will be entertained. But as the overtone comes from the liberal side, we think it indicates that the liberals are getting conservative. We should look for an indication of the other tendency in Andover or Yale, calling James Freeman Clark, or W. R. Alger, to teach in their theological institutions. Harvard has to-day more Episcopalians than Unitarians in her academic course and the very liberal element is no longer very assertive. It is also said that there was a proposal to call Dr. Storrs, an elegant scholar and rather strong Calvinist to the same chair. All this indicates that the oldest and most respected institution of learning in the country is changing from liberalism to conservatism. Twenty-five years ago such an invitation would not have been thought of. To-day it does not excite much surprise. Of course it may be said that the invitation is given to Phillips Brooks, because he is liberal, but still the fact remains that he is a Trinitarian. If there had not been a tendency toward conservatism a pronounced Unitarian would have been selected.

This is worthy of remark because of late years, especially since the discussion of the question of eternal punishment, it has been said that Evangelical churches are yielding up all essential and distinctive features of their belief. It is quite true that certain doctrines are not taught as much as they were, and other doctrines are taught which were not emphasized in the last century. This does not necessarily show a change in belief but a change of front. Skepticism is different from what it was a century ago. Discovery and experiment have modified and changed thought and hence must have modified the presentation of Christian truth. The attitude of the church to-day is rather that of a student. It asks what is truth and seeks to know it. It regards religious doctrine as subject to development now as it was in the period of history covered by the scriptures. It is indisposed to let go any of the beliefs of their fathers unless something better is put in its place. As for the charge of Ingersoll that Christianity is dying out, the remarkable interest shown in the publication of the revision of the scriptures is sufficient answer.

The unveiling of the Farragut statue must have been a proud event to Mrs. Hoxie. She has been most unmercifully criticised, but now she can enjoy her triumph. She is not a wonderful sculptor, but for her advantages and education has achieved real success.

## STATESMANSHIP OF DISRAELI.

A great deal is said of the statesmanship of Disraeli. The claim to it probably rests on the Berlin conference. Certainly his friends have always regarded it as his greatest achievement. Already the barren results of this treaty are being seen. It accomplished for England hardly anything more than Russia had expressed a willingness to grant. The Russians did not intend to occupy or control Constantinople. It was known that would be impossible at that time. The treaty of Berlin accomplished but little in the way of reform for the inhabitants of Turkey, as the proposed reforms have never been carried out. It did but little for Greece, for it failed to put the Greeks, who were under Turkish rule, under Greek rule, which was all that was asked. It accomplished no lasting results and was rather a pyrotechnic display of glittering generalities than a permanent settlement of a great problem of statesmanship.

The purposes that England had in view in taking a part in the settlement of the war between Russia and Turkey were two-fold. First, to check the march of Russia toward Constantinople, and second, to increase English influence in the east. There were different ways of doing this. One was to prevent, as far as possible, the weakening of Turkey, and let her be a barrier to Russian progress. If England took the part of Turkey it would, of course, strengthen her influence in the east. This was the plan which Disraeli took. The objections to it were many. The present Turkish government is weak and growing weaker. She can never again be a strong European power. The barrier to Russia therefore could only be temporary. It was opposing the strong with the weak, the living with the dying. There are other considerations such as civilization, progress, freedom and humanity, 'would dictate, but it is claimed a statesman may sometimes be excused from considering these things.

But broader statesmanship suggests another place of accomplishing the objects of checking Russia's advance to Constantinople and strengthening English influence in the east. That is to organize a monarchy in the Turkish territory, which should be strong and vigorous. Two-thirds of European Turkey was inhabited by Slavs. They are a brave people who in their five hundred years of bondage have maintained their identity as a race. They are patriotic and have preserved the best traditions of their race. This people occupying Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia number from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 people. Their territory would have been bounded on the east by the Black sea so that Russia would have been compelled to pass through it in order to reach Constantinople. It would not have been Russia's policy to have made a strong vigorous nation out of this people because it has still designs on Constantinople and the more split up and the weaker the governments in the pathway are, the better. It is true that the Russians and the people of the new nation would have belonged to the same race, but the branches are distinct. The fact that England interfered to make the new nation which would have been called Slavonia, would have made her influence strong there and Russia weak, because the latter would have opposed it and the interests of Russia and Slavonia would have been diametrically opposed to each other.

The southwestern part of Turkey is inhabited by Greeks and should have been given to Greece. This would have left only a small part of the Turkish territory in Europe undisposed of, the part in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople. This might have been left under Turkish rule or have been neutral ground under the control of the great powers of Europe. This would have been a settlement which would have lasted, have opposed Russian advance by a young brave nation, and given England a strong influence in the east. It would have carried out at an opportune time what must come. It is evident that races must be recognized in any settlement of the eastern question and that they as well as geographical limits, must decide the boundaries of new countries. It is only a question of time when this will be done. Races like the Slavs and Greeks must achieve their independence as nations.

The testimony of the future will be that Disraeli proved himself a narrow and weak statesman in not taking such an opportunity which the historical students of his country advised him to embrace, and which the powers of Europe would have assented to. The settlement he made was only for a day.

The sentence of Canty yesterday by Judge Helm will have a salutary effect on criminals. The day of execution is fixed as early as May 13th. It is time that murderers should be punished. Great efforts will be made to stay the execution of the sentence, but it is to be hoped there will be no delay. Canty coolly murdered an officer in the discharge of his duty and should now pay the penalty.

It is a question whether republican senators can much longer resist the importunity of friends who are anxious to be confirmed. Besides, public business is suffering. The supreme court is crippled by the vacancy which Stanley Matthews is nominated to fill, and by the inability of Judges Clifford and Hunt to do any work. There is a U. S. circuit judge vacancy besides.

## THE JUDICIAL MUDDLE.

The late legislature passed a good deal of crude legislation, especially regarding courts. The first flaw was discovered in the contest between the appointees of the governor and the Leadville county commissioners. The state supreme court decided in favor of the latter. Next the supreme court decided the law creating the criminal courts unconstitutional so that the criminal court legislation was finally abolished. Now it has been discovered that the law increasing the judicial districts was not properly passed. The constitution requires that such legislation shall have the vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. The constitution also says, "no bill shall become a law except by vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting be entered on the journal."

The journal does not give the names of those voting for this judicial reapportionment bill nor does it show that there was a two-third's vote in its favor. It is a matter of great regret that there should be so much uncertainty about this judicial legislation. It was much needed and was generally considered wise except for not attending to little technicalities which are likely to defeat all the judicial legislation. But there is a mistaken idea about the immediate effect of this legislation. These courts are de facto if not de jure. They are recognized as lawful and so far their orders and decisions are respected. They should continue so until decided unconstitutional. The Tribune of yesterday stated that Judge Helm was requested to withhold from sentencing Canty as the proceedings would be null and void, if the law was unconstitutional. This is not true. Judge Helm holds his position by virtue of election as judge of the fourth judicial district. Had the law not been passed at all he would have held this same court at the same time in this county. Therefore the actions of his court in this county will be binding whether the judicial reapportionment bill was constitutional or not.

It is to be hoped that the judicial appointment will not be declared unconstitutional. The extra districts are needed for the prompt dispatch of business. If they are declared unconstitutional, then the districts of Judges Helm, Ward, Bradley, Burris, and the criminal court of Judge Rucker will be consolidated into one district and Judge Helm will have the business of five courts to dispatch. Of course this would be a serious thing for southern Colorado where the legal business is now too much behind hand. The only remedy would be another session of the legislature and it is a question whether the cure would not be as bad as the disease. Much other legislation would be attempted and the state subjected to extraordinary expense. A good way to arrange the matter would be for the supreme court to delay deciding on the constitutionality of the law until the meeting of the next legislature, and meanwhile the new courts could exercise all the authority invested in them and their actions would be valid.

Our Washington dispatch indicate some chance of a compromise. Some of the republican leaders only want an excuse.

The new judges should hurry up the murder trials and appoint an early day for the execution so that the supreme court shall not have time to declare the law unconstitutional.

There is an ominous silence about the proceedings in the international monetary conference. Its proceedings would be vastly more interesting to Colorado than the information which was telegraphed yesterday that some Irish girl had begun to fast.

Is it the becoming thing for the president and secretary of state, either in person or by agent, to lobby with democratic senators for the confirmation of a nomination?—[Denver Republican.]

Or is it a becoming thing for a republican senator to lobby with democratic senators to defeat the nominations by a republican administration of good republicans?

Our new Opera House is receiving kindly mention all over the state. Mr. Milton Moore of the Mountain Mail, who was present at the opening, gives the following pleasant notice: "The Colorado Springs 'Opera House, which was opened last Monday night, is the most beautiful and 'complete Opera House in the west. Langrishe, who has the honor of conducting 'the first exercises in the building, said 'that there was not in the United States an 'Opera House that excelled it for beauty, 'and that it was inferior to Chicago and 'the other large cities' houses only in the 'matter of size.'"

Capt. DeCoursey makes his agency for the sale of lots in the growing town of Crested Butte known to the world, this morning, through our advertising columns. He informs us that lots may be bought there now at very low figures, ranging from \$25 to \$100, which in all human probability will fetch many times their cost before the season is over.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Co. No. 2 will give a complimentary reception to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hooker at Opera House hall, next Thursday evening, April 28th.



## A NARROW ESCAPE.

The New Methodist Church Seriously Damaged by Fire.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the fire bell pealed forth a loud alarm and in a very few seconds thereafter both hose carts and the hook and ladder truck were being drawn rapidly up Nevada avenue in the direction of the court house. The number of the district was not tolled and but few had any idea as to where or how extensive the fire was. The crowd naturally followed in the wake of the firemen and it was soon discovered that the steeple of the new Methodist church on the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street was wrapped in flames. But little time was lost in making attachments with the hydrant and in a few moments both hose companies had streams playing upon the burning portion of the structure. While they were busily engaged in conquering the elements on the tower the flames on the inside were making rapid strides and the whole interior of the roof was apparently wrapped in flames.

A fierce gale was blowing at the time and the flames seemed to leap and run with wondrous rapidity. Seeing that something must be done on the interior of the building without delay Chief Engineer Pixley ordered the pipemen to discontinue their streams on the roof and to take the hose into the building. At times the smoke was very dense and it was almost impossible for the firemen to discern the exact location of the flames. Both streams were turned into the peak or trussed part of the roof where the fire was thought to be raging the most. For a time it was impossible for any man to stay at the pipe as the smoke was dense and suffocated in turn several who attempted to guide the stream. But their efforts were well directed and in less than ten minutes the fire was under control. The flames seemed to have run along the surface of the interior and were soon quenched. It was almost impossible to place an estimate on the damages although they are not thought to be very large. We understand that the loss is fully covered by a building insurance of \$3,000, which would have expired next Saturday. As to the origin of the fire, but little is known that is entirely authentic, but in all probability the fire was caused by the falling of coals from a tinner's furnace which was being used on the roof. The tinner who was at work on the roof said that the fire started without a moment's warning, and so rapidly did it spread that he was compelled to leap from the roof to a scaffold eleven feet below in order to escape the flames. The firemen are again deserving of commendation for the prompt and active manner in which they performed their work. The following card shows appreciation of their valiant services:

## A CARD.

We desire to express our most sincere thanks to the several fire companies of this city, and many other citizens, for their prompt and untiring efforts, which so soon extinguished the fire and saved the new Methodist Episcopal Church from total ruin.

W. L. SLUTZ,  
T. G. HORN,  
CHAS. E. EDWARDS,  
J. W. GILLULY,  
E. E. HOOKER,  
D. W. ROBBINS,  
A. GEBBERT,  
For the Church.  
S. E. SESSIONS,  
Contractor.

Among the new horses which have arrived at the Pike's Peak track to participate in the coming races are the trotter Ada Paul, with a record 2.26; Duster, a pacer with a record of 2.27, and Gray Goose, a noted runner from Kansas. This makes thirty horses now in training at the track preparatory to the opening of the races on May 3d.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A new sidewalk in front of the First National bank was completed yesterday.

Mr. W. M. Barr was married to Miss Mary Wade last evening at the Spaulding house. The ceremony was performed by Judge Cochran, of this city. Quite a number of presents were given the newly married pair, among which was a silver tea set, silver knives and forks, table and teaspoons by Mr. and Mrs. Himebaugh, and heavy napkin rings by Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Horn.

Western expressions are frequently quoted as being very descriptive. Frequently this is the case. The Silver World tells the story of two San Juan miners becoming involved in a quarrel in New York, when a third stepped in and stopped the row by threatening to "introduce the stranger to an avalanche."

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 27th 1881:

Ballard, Mrs. Nina	Jochim, I M
Brown, Mrs. E. L.	McFerran, David
Case, Mrs. Emma	Norton, Miss Nellie
Clough, H. H.	Smith, Mrs. S. E.
Foster, Geo. W.	Schoolcraft, D. M.
Gilluly, Geo.	Solomon, Dr. J.
Hartman, Miss Edith	Thomas, Mr.
Helm, Sam	Wright, S. T.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P.M.

## ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Canty Cuts a Bar of Iron, Which Would Have Given Him a Loophole.

But Sheriff Smith Discovers It, And the Entire Plan is Foiled.

There wasn't a great amount of excitement about it generally, for it wasn't generally known. We refer, of course, to the attempted escape from the county jail of Canty, the man convicted of killing Officer Tom Perkins, at Buena Vista, and sentenced last Saturday by Judge Helm to be hung here on the 13th of next May.

Ever since Canty has been in charge of Sheriff Smith, the sheriff has watched him with unceasing vigilance. This has been especially the case since sentence was pronounced and in the future this vigilance will be increased. Canty is known to be a bold man and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is also known to have a large number of devoted friends and neither Canty himself nor his friends will leave a stone unturned to save him from the gallows.

The finding of one of the iron bars of the prison in which Canty is confined, sawed clear in two is what led to the supposition that Canty had been making preparations to escape. Whether Canty sawed the bar in two himself or whether it was sawed by other prisoners makes little difference for Canty knew that a bar had been sawed and he is not a man to hesitate when an opportunity to escape offers itself.

There is quite a story connected with the sawing of this particular bar, for this is not the first time it has been severed. However, we will first give the particulars of the discovery of the recent affair.

Last Wednesday evening Sheriff Smith carefully tested every bar on the windows of the jail, and found them all sound. He says that he was uneasy, because the prisoners didn't seem to act just right, and he suspected that they were up to some mischief. As he had to go down to Canon City the next day to take two condemned prisoners to the penitentiary, he felt especially solicitous as to the safety of the jail. Although he made a thorough examination that Wednesday evening, he was not satisfied, he still felt that something was wrong. He instructed Under Sheriff Dana to keep an especially close watch on Canty, and to continue the examination of the jail.

Thursday morning Sheriff Smith started for Canon City with John Hendricks, alias Charles Wilson, sentenced for larceny and Thomas H. Benton (colored) sentenced for bigamy. As soon as the train started south the sheriff made himself very agreeable to his prisoners and chatted pleasantly with them. Suddenly he turned upon them and said: "Now boys, there's no use of your trying to fool me. I know all about that little game of yours in the jail."

"What game?" said one of the prisoners.

"What game?" replied the sheriff, "why that game you were engaged in for two or three weeks before you were sentenced."

"We don't know what you mean," said the prisoners stolidly.

"You don't eh?" replied the sheriff. "Then I'll tell you. You have sawed off a bar in the jail."

When the sheriff said this, Benton, the colored man, threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Winsborough has given us away."

This exclamation was enough to convince the sheriff that his suspicions were correct, and as soon as Little Buttes had been reached he hastened into the telegraph office and sent the following message to Under Sheriff Dana:

LITTLE BUTTES.

Bar cut sure. Put Canty on the other side or lock him in cell. Keep Canty secure until I come. W. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

When Under-Sheriff Dana received this dispatch he at once resumed his search for the broken bar. For a long time his search was unrewarded, and he felt almost disposed to think that there had been a mistake, but at last his diligence was rewarded. On the east side of the jail, near the northern corner of the cage, he found a bar that had been sawed in two. The bar is round and runs perpendicularly through a flat transverse strip of iron. This flat strip had been pried up and the bar had been pried up where it passed through the strip. A piece of sole leather had been wedged between the severed ends of the bar and the strip of iron allowed to resume its former position. This was very ingenious, as it held the bar firmly in its place and prevented the cut from being seen.

The peculiarity about the matter is that this same bar is one that had been cut about three years ago by a prisoner named Kelly. The cut was in the place where the lower strap encircled the bar just before the bar entered a socket in the stone floor. This had been repaired by riveting a flange to the strap. This left one end of the bar resting in a socket in the bar, and it was only necessary to cut it above to have it all ready to remove. Of course the break was at once repaired, and redoubled precautions are now taken.

Canty says that one of the prisoners

told him that a bar was cut, but that he did not believe it.

Sheriff Smith deserves much credit for the great caution he has shown, and for the clever manner in which he has foiled a very well laid plan of escape. Under-Sheriff Dana also should be complimented for his diligence in searching for the severed rod.

## Pauvrete at the Opera House.

"Pauvrete," or as Dion Boucicault has modernized it, "The Snow Flower," is a strong almost melodramatic production, decidedly marked in its situations and full of effective scenes. The story is ingeniously constructed in such a manner that while the audience all through the play are fully cognizant of the central facts around which the plot revolves, the characters themselves are apparently the deluded subjects of an unavoidable fate. The play, while it possesses a number of evident incongruities, and while in the last act it seems that Maurice de Grandval is made unnecessarily weak-hearted, holds the undivided attention of the audience and frequently commands enthusiastic applause and hearty laughter. The elements of pathos and mirth are more equally mingled in "Pauvrete" than in the "Two Orphans," but although the opportunities for appealing to the emotions of pity are less frequent in the former than in the latter, yet when they do occur they are all the more effective.

Miss Claxton as "Pauvrete" essays a part different in most characteristics from that of "Louise" and yet holding enough of power and pathos in it to give opportunity for the display of those gifts which are possessed in so eminent a degree by her who plays the part. The archness and naivete of the affectionate, untutored mountain maid were depicted with charming effect last evening by Miss Claxton. The scenes in which the innocence and guilelessness of "Pauvrete" were presented, were especially charming and were received with the most hearty manifestations of approval by the audience. In the fourth act comes the opportunity for a display of grief and passion, of overwhelming sorrow, and almost superhuman forgiveness. In this scene Miss Claxton was superb, and was rewarded with a perfect storm of applause.

Among the rest of the ladies in the cast we were especially pleased with the "Louise" of Miss Marguerite Benson. Her lines did not contain any great opportunities for her, with perhaps the exception of one speech in the last act, where she discards "de Grandval," but everything this young lady undertook was well done, and she was really fine in the one opportunity. Miss Benson is cultivated in her speech and her deportment is that of a lady.

Among the gentlemen of the cast W. J. Gilbert, Leonard S. Outram and Edward Arnott were especially noticeable.

Mr. Gilbert, as "Michel," was the favorite of the evening. Much of this was due to the character of his lines, but more to the cleverness of his acting. He is a comedian of a good deal of originality and made a very favorable impression last evening.

Mr. Outram as "Maurice de Grandval," looked the part and acted it well. The character is not a grateful one, being that of a weak young noble who vacillates between love and the conventionalities and sacrifices the woman he loves to the conventionalities he fears. The part we say was well done and the actor won a success.

Mr. Arnott, as "Bernard," was strong in several scenes, last evening, and satisfactory in all. He had opportunities which he improved, and some of his lines were the most telling of any in the play.

The presentation of "The Snow Flower," as a whole, was very satisfactory to both audience and actors; to the audience because the play was pleasing and well played, and to the actors because the audience was very large and very enthusiastic.

## BUYING COAL LANDS.

Preparing to Develop a Great Industry at Crested Butte.

The Denver Republican of yesterday publishes the following concerning recent important purchases of coal lands at Crested Butte. The Republican says: "Within the past two weeks some large sales have been made of coal lands at Crested Butte, in Gunnison county. The first was by George H. Holt, to the Philadelphia Coal and Silver Mining company, 320 acres undeveloped. This land adjoins the 640 acres purchased last autumn by the Colorado Coal and Iron company.

"The second sale has just been made by Howard F. Smith, to the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, in the name of Dr. Bell, who is vice president of the road.

"This is the best developed land in the district, and has done the most to establish the reputation of the Crested Butte coal for coking. Considerable quantities of the coke have been shipped to Lake City, Hillerton and Leadville, and samples sent all over the country, and it has been invariably pronounced superior to all other cokes in the market.

"Both the companies named have given assurance that they will put their mines in shape and have their coke ovens built for a very large output before July, by which time the Denver and Rio Grande railroad will be at Crested Butte. A bright future for this town seems to be assured."

## THROUGH THE GRAND CANON.

Boston Excursionists Visit the Royal Gorge.

Yesterday morning at five o'clock the Boston excursionists were aroused from their peaceful slumbers at the Beebe house for the purpose of getting in readiness for the train which was to leave for the Grand Canon of the Arkansas at 6 o'clock. It was with difficulty that some of the party were aroused at all as they had become thoroughly fatigued by the long carriage ride of the day previous. Shortly after six o'clock the train pulled out of the Manitou depot reaching this city about 6.40. Mr. I. D. Whitcomb, the manager of the excursion party had been ailing since Sunday evening, and he concluded to remain at Manitou while the remainder of the party visited the Grand Canon. At Colorado Springs a representative of the GAZETTE boarded the train and remained with the party while going to and from the Grand Canon. At the depot in this city, Mr. J. W. Gilluly and wife and Mr. G. R. Buckman and mother joined the party. We stated in our last issue that Mr. F. C. Nims, the general passenger agent of the D. & R. G., would continue to remain with the party until the run over the pioneer narrow gauge had been accomplished, but he was unexpectedly summoned to Pueblo on Sunday night to accompany a prominent party of railroad men over the Southern extension of the road. The baggage cars were set on the siding at the depot and not taken to the canon. The trip from Colorado Springs to Canon City, where the road enters the canon, was without any remarkable feature. Here it was expected that observation cars would be mustered into service, but as a sufficient number to accommodate the entire party could not be procured, the plan was abandoned.

This change in the programme rather disappointed many of the party, as they had confidently expected to ride through the canon in an observation car. The run through the canon was made very slow in order to give all an opportunity to witness the grandeur of its scenery. When the train reached the Royal Gorge a stop of sufficient length was made to give the excursionists a chance to eat their lunch and to have a picture taken by Mr. W. H. Jackson, one of Denver's well known photographers. Abundance of time was given one and all and every sight of any importance in the canon was given them. At three o'clock the party commenced the return trip to Denver, passing through this city at 6.30. They expected to reach Denver within three hours of the time they left. Today will be spent at Black Hawk and Clear Creek, and to-morrow they will leave for Salt Lake City on the Union Pacific.

Sheriff Smith has a very winning way about him. His little stratagem of pretending to know all about a thing which he only suspects has worked to a charm more than once. People seem to like to confide in Sheriff Smith.

The "Pirates of Penzance" will be produced at the Sixteenth Street theater in Denver next week after the Lingard engagement. A special feature in the opera will be a grand orchestra of twelve solo musicians under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore and Kaufmann.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. H. M. Hallett, who succeeds Dr. Rose in the undertaking business, is now engaged in unpacking his goods and expects to move into his rooms in a few days.

The trial of Indian Agent Berry for responsibility for the murder of the young freighter Jackson by the Utes began yesterday in Denver. The trial will last for several days.

The Denver Tribune says: "Mr. Charles A. Raymond, of the Tribune, returned from Manitou yesterday, where he has contracted for the erection of a cottage which his family will occupy this summer." Mr. Raymond and family will be cordially welcomed, we are sure.

Miss Jennie Sargent, who was a decided favorite in Colorado during her appearance here two years ago as the soprano of the Camilla Urso troupe, is to make her operatic debut next month at Bellagio, Italy, as "Linda di Chamouni," and later is to sing the role of Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

The Opera House will be closed about two weeks for necessary alteration on the balcony circle. Mr. W. T. Davis, the gentleman who acted as head carpenter during the construction of the Opera House and a man of no little mechanical ability has the contract for making the changes. It may not take two weeks to do the work but in all probability it will.

Our firemen ought to get down to practice before long if they expect to win many prizes at the tournament. The Pueblo boys are alive and making ready to win if possible, as will be seen by the following item which we copy from the Chief of yesterday: "The Richmond Hooks have selected a new quarter of a mile track north of the court house, and are having it graded and put into shape. The hooks propose to carry off the prize this year. All who desire to join the running team are requested to be on hand at Hose House No. 2 this evening at seven o'clock prompt, for practice."

## LOOK AFTER THE ASHES.

Another Fire Started but Discovered in Time.

There is extreme carelessness on the part of many citizens in the disposal of ashes. But little more than a fortnight ago a dangerous fire started in the alley south of the Opera House and nothing but the timely presence of workmen in the building who discovered the fire and turned on water from the Opera House hose prevented a disastrous conflagration.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Pascoe's bakery by one of the clerks of the postoffice and was quenched before it had gained great headway. From the appearance of affairs yesterday afternoon it was evident that the fire had been caused by the careless depositing of ashes. There is a large brick ash receiver back of these premises which is open at the top. The receiver is higher than a man and the ashes have to be tossed over the wall. There were cinders lying on the wall at the time that we visited the spot. Standing against this ash bin was an empty barrel which was in a blaze when it was discovered yesterday morning.

The open space back of the Wanless block is one of the most dangerous places in town for a fire to start. There are wooden outhouses, empty barrels, coal oil casks and something over a cord of kindling wood deposited there. Once let a fire get well started with a wind from the west or north, it would be almost impossible to save the block, or perhaps the whole town might be endangered. It is not known who placed the ashes, still having live coals among them, in so dangerous a position, but means should be taken to prevent such carelessness in the future. Mayor France was investigating the affair yesterday and he will not be remiss in making every effort to enforce the ordinance concerning the care of ashes.

## Concerning Trout.

The streams of Colorado, especially in the mountains, abound in trout, but people who are mining gold and silver and people who are making money by sawing timber, do not care much about preserving the purity of the streams, and therefore the trout suffer. Fish Commissioner Sisty has called attention to the damage which is being done, and is doing all that he can to secure the perpetuation of this splendid game fish in our water. California has had much the same struggle to go through to preserve the trout in her streams and has made some progress in that direction. She has also taken pains to let the world know that she is doing so. In an article in the Scientific American on the annual exhibition of trout at Fulton Market, New York, we notice that almost every trout region on the continent is mentioned except Colorado. This was so only because Colorado was not represented at the show. Another year Colorado should be represented along with the rest. As the matter of fish culture and preservation is a matter of interest to many of our readers, we quote part of the article referred to. After speaking of the show in general the writer says: "But the trout stand was the magnet, for here were specimens of the speckled beauties from Canada, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Empire state, England, and remote California; indeed to the California exhibit must be awarded the palm. There were trout in tanks and trout in banks; live trout and dead trout; big trout and little trout; trout reclining on beds of moss, and trout suspended in bowers of roses. The two principal exhibitors of California trout were B. B. Redding, fish commissioner, and M. T. Brewer, of San Francisco, the following specimens being specially worthy of notice: Fish Commissioner Redding sent an exhibit of Truckee river trout, a large black spotted fish which grows from six to ten pounds weight.

"Lake Tahoe trout, also a black spotted fish, but much larger than the Truckee river trout. It averages about twelve pounds in weight, although they have been caught weighing as high as seventeen pounds.

"The Dolly Varden trout, so called because covered with variegated blotches. It is a small but gaudy fish, and weighs from three to four pounds.

"Rainbow trout, from the McCollum river. It has a brilliant stripe from head to tail, and was quite a feature in the exhibition.

"Mr. M. T. Brewer's exhibit, which did not arrive until late on Saturday, was comprised of nine distinct varieties, as follows: Truckee river land-locked salmon trout, Lake Tahoe salmon trout, Independence Lake trout, Donner Lake speckled trout, Humboldt salmon trout, Silver Mountain salmon trout, Pyramid Lake speckled trout, Truckee River red trout, Sacramento river salmon.

"Among the most interesting exhibits were the following: White Brook trout, from White Brook, Richmond, Rhode Island. 'Speckled trout,' light color, spots very small, W. H. Robinson, Patchogue, L. I. Wild trout, color very dark, by Mr. Hogan, Quebec, Canada. South Side Club, Long Island, heavy display of cultivated trout. Fry of English trout, W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass. Clark's trout, L. A. Beardsly, Sitka.

"South Side Club, L. I., dead brought one dollar a pound, alive out of tanks, one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fresh caught salmon one dollar and seventy-five cents per pound, while wild trout brings only thirty cents per pound retail."

## LEADVILLE.

The New High School Building—Prospect Outfitting.

LEADVILLE, April 25.—The people of Leadville cannot be blamed if they occasionally become boastful and challenge the country to produce a parallel in substantial growth and prosperity of the city. In no single feature have they greater cause for pride than in the new high school building, now nearly ready for occupancy. The grounds embrace half a block, between Chestnut and St. streets, and directly south of the Methodist church. The structure is 79x81 feet size and 78 feet in height to the top of tower. It is built of brick and cut stone with iron cornice and slate roof. The architecture is modern and gives the effect of elegance and solidity. The proportions are fine throughout.

The basement is ten feet high the clear and contains directors' room, janitor's rooms, lunch room, one school room and furnace rooms. Four powerful furnaces will heat the whole building. The connect with two large double flues which serve both as smoke flues and ventilators. Water and gas fixtures are supplied every portion of the building.

The first floor contains ample hall way four school rooms 28x30 feet in size, a commodious wardrobe. The second floor contains two school rooms similar to the below, on one side, and on the other, a recitation room 30x56, a map room 16x28, and a class room of the same size. Every room is fitted with all the modern conveniences, heating and ventilating appointments are perfect, the interior finish, in ash and walnut, is unusually attractive and everything which could be thought of to render the building perfect for its purpose has been brought into requisition in its construction. It would be difficult to find anywhere building of its size which comes near the highest and most enlightened standard of school architecture. And this in a high mountain eyrie, so high that no substance fit for human food can be raised from the soil, where four years since the desolation was oppressive, and the solitude only disturbed by the occasional crack of the hunter's rifle! The tale of magic has been often told, but none can it seem so marvelous, so like a dream of wonder land, as to those who came early and have been a part of it. They have a right to boast and to laugh at the horde of detractors who have thought to throttle the young giant of the mountains with the puny hand of slander.

We are still favored with warm, drying weather, the sprinkling carts are in requisition condition. From this time on we may expect the usual large ore shipments, with a gradual increase.

Prospectors are outfitting rapidly, and the annual exodus to surrounding camps will soon begin in earnest. Ten Mile, Aspen, the Holy Cross mountain, Silver Creek and Gothic seem to be the favorite points this season. It is hardly time for effective work yet, but there are always enthusiasts who wish to be in a little ahead and who usually eat their rations before they do any real work. Many are leaving for southern camps where the season is earlier. Ten Mile will see the great boom of the season.

J. L. LOOMIS.

The state treasurer received \$3 the other day as conscience money to be covered into the treasury. This is alleged by the Tribune to be one result of the recent Moody and Sankey meetings.

## MARRIED.

ENGLEMAN-THOMPSON.—In the Methodist parsonage, April 27, 1881, in this city, Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, Mr. S. A. Engleman, of Canon City, and Miss Kate Thompson, of Jacksonville, Ill.

STRIDIRON-DILS.—April 27, 1881, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Toliver, by Rev. W. L. Slutz, Harwood S. Stridiron and Miss Minnie K. Dils, both of this city.

BARB-WADE.—At the Spaulding House, this city, April 26th, 1881, Mr. W. M. Barr and Miss Mary Wade; Judge Cochran officiating.

WRIGHT-CHEEVER.—April 24, 1881, at Grace church, Colorado Springs, by the Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier, Mr. John T. Wright and Mrs. Mattie Le Cheever, of Watertown, New York.

**ASH-TONIC**

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2-1b, bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 40 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."

**Castoria**—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

**CENTAUINIMENT**

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm1881\*



From Friday's Daily.

musicians propose to...  
ment band for the Col...

received a very handsome...  
the catalogue of the Denver  
observatories, No. 186 Larimer

the Boston excursionists said to a...  
gentleman in this city: "I  
we had the finest water in the  
New Hampshire, but your moun-  
as beat anything I have ever

are burglars about town, and  
lers will do well to look carefully  
doors. The officers are on the  
some of these dark nights the  
will find themselves brought up  
and turn.

the murderer of Tom Perkins  
be hung on the 13th of May un-  
upreme court grants him a new  
is to be in good spirits and is  
that he will not be hung on the  
named.

ns on the Denver & Rio Grande  
outh are especially heavy and it  
es the use of two engines to  
a from Pueblo to the Divide.  
of emigrants and tourists must  
y commenced.

ort of the corporation commis-  
Durango, the incorporation pa-  
a plat of the town of Durango  
with the secretary of state last  
ay. The population March 4,  
the vote cast 412, only four best  
incorporation.

nowledge the receipt of an invi-  
a reception tendered by the Matt  
ose company this evening at the  
use hall. This is the third party  
the France Hose this winter and  
s to be fully as well attended as  
given by them. The France  
ys give very popular dances and  
om what we hear abundance of  
is in store for those who attend  
y to-night.

& R. G. base ball club will play  
match with the college nine to-  
morrow. Time will be called at  
and the game will take place on  
ds on north Weber street, just  
second ward school house. All  
d to witness the game as an in-  
contest is anticipated. The boys  
practicing diligently and each  
do its best to win. The base  
ball is receiving a great deal of  
throughout the state and ar-  
rangements will be made to  
nt or at least a series of

consolidating the Libraries.

Paso county library has been  
to the college library, by order  
stees. All the books in the li-  
cept duplicate copies, have been  
er to the college. These dupli-  
e been presented to the Y. M. C.  
the whole, this is probably the  
; that could have been done un-  
circumstances, as the consolidation  
is fair-sized library, whereas sin-  
er were of so much value. The  
rary is already open to the citi-  
the town, and now that the books  
llected in one library they will  
be of much greater use. Presi-  
ney will establish a down-town  
the convenience of the town peo-  
e books can be ordered without  
he journey to the college.

New England Excursionists.

curionists who spent last Sunday,  
and Tuesday here have been do-  
-Creek. The Denver Tribune, of  
y, says: "The Boston excursion  
nt a very pleasant as well as a  
fitable day in viewing the wonders  
Creek canon in and around Cen-  
Black Hawk, and this side of  
points. Time was when Clear  
most formed Colorado's stock in  
scenery to the railroad tourist.  
lled upon to do duty as frequently  
in the days that preceded the  
extensions of the narrow gauges,  
ties of this canon become some-  
with the average Coloradoan.  
fact remains that the canon pos-  
sumerous attractions which are not  
in any locality, and it is as fresh  
ostonians as the Grand Canon of  
rado or the crest of Shasta would  
e day was pleasantly warm, and  
e opportunity was afforded for stu-  
topographical and scenic attrac-  
ing the line, and after arrival in  
len Queen, where a good dinner  
tly relished, of "taking in" the  
ding region, a large number of the  
scended the Bobtail shaft and all  
way loaded down with specimens.  
to the general enjoyment the train  
mpty on time at all starting and  
y points, and left sufficiently late in  
ning and returned early enough in  
ing to afford excellent opportuni-  
rest and recreation before starting  
returning—not unimportant items  
able already over traveled. Mr.  
Ady, the western passenger agent  
Union Pacific, had the party  
from the start, and was voted on all  
prompt excursion manager and a  
guide."

THE W. S. JACKSON HOSE.

COMPANY Reception to Mr. and  
Mrs. D. E. Hooker.

The new Masonic hall in the Opera  
house block was last evening the scene of  
a brilliant assembly it being a complimen-  
tary reception tendered by the W. S. Jack-  
son Hose company to Mr. E. E. Hooker  
and his bride. It was also the dedication  
bail in the handsome Masonic hall. The  
affair like many similar ones given by this  
hose company was in every sense of the  
word a complete success.

It has always been customary for this  
company to give a reception to such mem-  
bers as enter into matrimonial contracts  
during their connection with the organiza-  
tion, and as Mr. E. E. Hooker has al-  
ways taken an active interest in the wel-  
fare of the W. S. Jackson hose company  
the members thought it no more than  
right that he should like the rest be ex-  
tended a reception. Messrs. L. S. Hun-  
gerford, E. Howbert and E. E. Martin  
acted as the reception committee, and  
three more competent and efficient men  
could not have been selected to fill this  
important committee. Messrs. B. D. Al-  
len and J. W. Lloyd filled with utmost sat-  
isfaction the duties of floor managers  
which had been assigned them. The oc-  
casion was to say the least one of the  
most brilliant parties the Jackson Hose  
has given this season, and it will long be  
retained within the remembrance of those  
who participated. Many of the gentlemen  
were in full dress, while the ladies, as a  
whole, were handsomely attired.

Tout's orchestra furnished the music, and  
many were the complimentary remarks  
offered in their favor. Among those in at-  
tendance we noticed the following: Mr.  
and Mrs. E. E. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. A.  
D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wagner,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, Dr. and  
Mrs. C. J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Channing  
Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler, Mrs. Skinner,  
Mrs. Wright, the Misses Lelia Spaulding,  
Jennie Moore, Georgie Mack, Kitty Aiken,  
Maud McFerran, Rose Hungerford, Rose  
Riddle, Ruth Clinkscals, Laura Mont-  
gomery, Hattie Ellsworth, Green  
Bay, Wis., Misses Marston, Egerton,  
Fairchild, Bachelore, Donaghy,  
Messrs. John Pixley, Matt H. Wilbur, C. E.  
Aiken, B. F. Stout, B. F. Crowell, W. B.  
Tuttle, B. D. Allen, Tom Allen, F. B.  
Hart, F. T. Hart, H. A. Wagner, Jr., J. W.  
Lloyd, T. S. Hungerford, E. M. Newman,  
O. L. Godfrey, E. E. Martin, Frank S.  
Griswold, E. E. Griswold, Ed. Howbert,  
L. O. Pourtales, J. M. Ellison, F. W. Adams,  
A. L. Kellogg, A. Sagendorf, Al  
Blatt, W. H. McIntire, C. H. White, Chas.  
Clark, C. A. Lee.

The appearance of the hall and attractive appearance of  
the ladies added much to the success  
of the occasion, and it might  
be well to give a brief description. The  
dimensions of the hall are larger than  
those of the old court house hall, and it is  
in every respect more convenient and bet-  
ter appointed. Upon either side of the en-  
trance leading from the lobby to the main  
hall are the ladies' and gentlemen's waiting  
rooms, both of which are large, commodious  
and fitted up with all the necessary con-  
veniences. The hall proper is hard fin-  
ished in stucco, while the wood-work is  
prominent and ornamented in high col-  
ors. It is brilliantly lighted with two four  
and one six light chandeliers. One of the  
most noticeable features of the new hall is  
its Georgia pine floor which is perfectly  
smooth and well adapted for dancing. At  
the northeast corner of the hall is a raised  
platform for the use of the musicians.

The hall, like the Opera House, is as  
complete as money could make it, and  
Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell  
are justly entitled to the thanks of the peo-  
ple for providing them with these two  
model places of amusement.

Developing a Trotter.

We like to read a good, robust, ab-  
bodied, square-toed lie once in a while,  
and we don't know when we have been  
better pleased than when we found the fol-  
lowing in an exchange. It has all the  
breezy freshness of the plains and all the  
steepness of the mountains. It could have  
originated nowhere but in the untrammelled  
west. Here is the anecdote:  
"Stranger," said the driver, "this is how I  
found out her speed: I was driving along  
the railroad track just as a big load of hot-  
el furniture started. The freight car  
wouldn't hold it all, but they managed to  
squeeze in everything except a long bar  
mirror, which they tied to the side of the  
car. The mare saw her reflection in the  
glass and thinking it was another horse  
spurred for the lead. You couldn't have held  
her with a steam windlass. She just laid  
back her ears and snorted along like a  
twenty-inch shell. The passengers began  
to get excited. They rushed out on the  
platform and began to make bets. The  
conductor stood up on a seat and began  
to sell pools. The engineer pulled the  
throttle valve wide open and tore along at  
ninety-five miles an hour. Soon the mare  
was abreast of the cow-catcher. At San  
Bruno we had half a mile the lead. Near  
the six-mile house the train was so much  
ahead of time that it fell through an open  
draw and everlastingly smashed up—72  
killed and 199 wounded. It was pretty  
rough on the passengers, but then we dis-  
tanced the train, bet yer life. About a  
month after I sold that mare to her present  
owner for \$60,000."

The citizens of Albuquerque are making  
big preparations for the Territorial exhibi-  
tion to be held in that place this summer.

ON THE RESERVATION.

Alleged Danger of an Indian Border War.

There is a probability that Judge T. A.  
McMorris of this city will be appointed as  
Indian agent to fill the vacancy caused by  
the resignation of Mr. Money Penny. Judge  
McMorris is now in Denver and the ap-  
pointment is said to be between him and  
Mr. F. C. Peck. The commissioners are  
now gathering in Denver and in order to  
complete the body an appointment is nec-  
essary. This assembling of commissioners  
is caused first by the trial of Berry and  
others in the Jackson case, which has been  
adjourned until it comes before the grand  
jury and second because there is alleged  
to be great danger of a border war with  
Utes. The Denver Tribune of yesterday  
has the following upon this subject: "The  
fears of a collision between the settlers and  
the Utes in southwestern Colorado which  
have been expressed from different quar-  
ters for the past six months have extended  
to the military and Interior departments,  
and have been so far verified that the nec-  
essity for prompt measures and swift  
movement in protection of the frontier has  
been thoroughly established, and action  
to this end been set on foot. The desire  
has been to keep the critical condition of  
affairs as secret as possible, but whatever  
reason may have existed for suppressing  
the facts cannot now exist, or if it does  
cannot be respected.

"Governor Pitkin, on Saturday last, af-  
ter an exchange of several letters with  
General Pope, urged the forwarding of a  
full regiment of cavalry to the frontier,  
and the troops are doubtless now en-  
route from Fort Riley, as the department  
agreed that such a movement was de-  
manded. These troops of the Fourth  
cavalry, fully equipped and mounted, will  
be distributed: 500 at Uncompahgre, 200  
at White river, 200 at the Southern  
agency, and 100 special escort for the  
commissioners from Washington. Mea-  
cham is here and Mears will arrive here  
this morning. Russell is on his way.

"The infantry stationed in the south is  
in a very badly demoralized condition, and  
in any event would be of but little avail-  
ability in coping with the Indians. Deser-  
tions are very frequent, and it was but a  
short time ago that 29 men deserted in  
one week. It is stated, perhaps too broad-  
ly, however, that there are more officers  
than men at the cantonment.

"Mr. David Day, who is now in the city  
on the Berry-Ute trial, brings positive in-  
formation concerning the critical condition  
of affairs in the southwest. Mr. Day says  
the settlers have staked off all the avail-  
able lands which will be surrendered under  
the treaty by the Utes, covering all the  
territory on Dry creek, Cow creek, Natu-  
rita, Paradox, and Lower San Miguel, the  
latter being placer claims, and all the other  
agricultural land. There have been al-  
ready exhibitions of hostility and threats  
of trouble, which, however, have not so  
far resulted in bloodshed. A short time  
since Fred. Mayol, a ranchman, who has  
six or eight hundred head of cattle on Dry  
creek, twenty miles east of Paradox valley,  
was driven from his camp and herd by a  
roving band of White River Utes and  
Uintas, who broke up his camp, destroyed  
the utensils and flagellated Mayol with  
quirts until he fled and left his stock to  
their mercy. Mr. Day says on the other  
hand, that the whites, far from seeking to  
avoid a collision with the Utes, are really  
anxious to precipitate an uprising, in  
which event they propose to wipe out the  
reds without government aid. The frontier  
whites are in the best possible condition  
for a fight. The settlers are thoroughly  
organized and fully armed. At Ouray and  
the Park alone there are 287 men enlisted,  
armed with Winchester rifles and needle  
guns. The governor has recently sent 8,  
000 rounds of ammunition to Ouray, 4,000  
to Lake City and 4,000 to La Plata county.

"Mr. Day says the least event will open  
the fight. The death of either a white or  
a Ute would be the signal for a general as-  
sault all along the border. The settlers  
intend to remain on the reservation and  
crowd the Indians north of the Gunnison  
and to take possession of every inch of  
ground south of the river except Chipeta's  
ranch, which will not be disturbed. All  
the coal lands east of the agency, on what  
is known as Cutler's cut-off, have been  
staked and are occupied. In fact, the  
whole country is in the possession of the  
whites, who have built cabins and fences  
on their claims, and are plowing and im-  
proving the land as fast as possible, and  
in utter indifference to the Utes or their  
mutterings. Mr. Day says the Utes may  
take the war path at any moment; the  
whites are all ready."

AROUND THE COURSE.

The Coming Meeting of the Pike's Peak Driv-  
ing Association.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. T. O'-  
Brien we were yesterday driven to the  
Pike's Peak Driving Park and shown the  
horses that are now in training for the com-  
ing meeting. Judging from the number of  
horses now in the stables at the course the  
meeting of the association which takes  
place on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of May  
will be one of the most successful races  
ever held in Colorado Springs. The citi-  
zens generally seem to take an active in-  
terest in the meeting and they have con-  
tributed liberally to the purse fund. Since  
last season considerable work has been  
done on the track at the Pike's Peak Driv-  
ing Park and it is now in a splendid con-  
dition. Carpenters are now at work con-

structing a judges' stand and making sev-  
eral much needed improvements about the  
track. The club house has been  
entirely refitted and is now in  
charge of Mart Boosham, a well-  
known horseman who has recently  
come here from Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Mr. Boosham will aim to keep a first-  
class resort for horsemen, while at the  
same time he will keep one of the most  
respectable stopping places on the Mani-  
touw road. Mr. B. W. Holly, a horseman  
who is well known by all the owners of  
well bred horses between the Straits of  
Mackinaw and Salt Lake City, kindly of-  
fered to conduct us through the stables  
and show us the various horses that are  
entered for the contest which opens on the  
third of May. Mr. Holly has lived  
among us during the past year, and no one  
has taken a more active interest in pro-  
viding Colorado Springs with a good hon-  
est trotting and running meeting than he.  
Among the horses shown us by Mr. Holly  
were the following, nearly all of which  
are entered in the coming races:

Russ Ellis, trotter, with a record of  
2:27, owned by M. Rubins of Grand Rap-  
ids, Michigan; Hap Hazard, with a record  
of 2:36, owned by Al. Kendall; Carlyle  
and John Trouble, owned by B. W. Holly,  
the latter with a record of 2:44; Duster, a  
pacer, record 2:27, owned by W. L. Hol-  
liday; Ada Paul, trotter, with a record of  
2:26, owned by A. A. Moore; Murty, run-  
ner, no record, owned by Sam Trowbridge  
of Wellington, Kansas; Emma V. Trin-  
idad Girl and City Merchant, all owned by  
James Carlyle of Pueblo; Guide, Clifton B.  
Oliver's Mambriano and Browning, all  
owned by M. C. Wilbur; Sailor Boy, Lit-  
tle Katie, entered by Mr. McLane, of  
Douglas county; Teaser and Kittie, en-  
tered by D. W. Page of Cheyenne; Black  
Swan, entered by P. H. Fitzpatrick; Suck-  
er State and Matt Gardner, owned by G.  
S. Holmes.

Numerous other horses are expected  
daily and the entries which closed last  
evening indicate that the spring meeting  
of the association will be an interesting  
and attractive one.

Habits and Manners of Florentine Ladies of  
Fashion.

Florence Letter (March 4) to the New York Tribune.

To the stranger in Italian society a fash-  
ionable ball in this city of beauty and art  
presents many phases of social etiquette at  
once novel and picturesque. The invita-  
tion consists of an ordinary card with "At  
Home" written or printed in one corner,  
with the hour, probably 9 or 10 o'clock.  
On the guest's arrival, even as late as 11  
o'clock, he is handed "No. 2," for his  
carriage. Ladies and gentlemen are alike  
ushered into a great hall or ante-chamber,  
sometimes on the ground floor, sometimes  
on the first, and are waited on by the same  
attendants, and the fleecy delicate wraps  
of ladies are ranged beside the rougher  
garments of the sterner sex. There is  
seldom a mirror before which a belle can  
pose and exasperate her escort by detain-  
ing him in the draughts of the corridor to  
take the chances of catching a severe cold.  
Next, ascent is made by an immensely  
wide, carpeted stairway, bordered on  
either side by a wall of blooming azalea  
and japonica trees, such as are only seen  
elsewhere at the great balls in Paris, to  
the drawing room door, where the host  
and hostess are always in waiting to wel-  
come their guests, who, on being received,  
pass along to explore the line of brilliantly  
lighted salons before the crowd fills them,  
or seat themselves in a feminine row  
against the wall, to observe and criticize  
the guests as they arrive. Ices, sirups,  
cakes, and tea and sandwiches are dis-  
persed from a table or buffet  
in the dining-room until supper  
is served by a throng of gaily liveried  
lackeys, and refreshments are never  
expected to be furnished beyond the din-  
ing room door. A bottle of champagne is  
placed at each plate, as was the custom at  
the Tuileries at those grand entertain-  
ments given by Napoleon III. A smoking  
room is open the entire evening, and as  
much frequented by ladies as gentlemen.  
When I first saw this it nearly took my  
breath away; I don't mean the smoke,  
which was dense, however; but I was ap-  
palled at a custom that has become too fa-  
miliar in Europe to create surprise except  
among strangers. One English lady of  
high social rank even brought her cigar  
ette out into the drawing room, and puffed  
away among the dancers, entirely at ease  
and exciting no comment whatever. After  
the supper and during cotillon, refreshments  
are passed around and partaken of freely,  
and at 8 or later in the morning, a hot  
breakfast refreshes the guests, whose car-  
riages have been ordered at 10, or in some  
cases not until noon. I know an instance  
of a gentleman who left his wife at 10 o'-  
clock to dance, went home to bed, and  
came back to breakfast with her at 9 on  
hot coffee, chops, green peas and other  
delicacies of the season. The women who  
give themselves up to this life of so called  
pleasure night after night expect to sleep  
all day until time to dress and lunch and  
dine, and make a few late calls just before  
a 7 o'clock dinner, after which they usually  
go to bed again to prepare for another  
midnight carousal. A married belle has  
usually five admirers who contract to dance  
with no one but herself, and her dancing  
steps are equally circumscribed. There  
are enough men, however, whose feet are  
free to fly around with the young maidens  
or other married ladies who wish to give  
or receive only general attention.

Lanfrey, the Historian.

Saturday Review.

Lanfrey was quite capable of a kindly  
and playful humor in his dealings with  
those he loved and trusted. Mme. Jaubert  
told him on one occasion that so far  
from calling him "rosebud," as a pretty  
Englishwoman with whom they were both  
acquainted had done, in reference to the  
extreme youthfulness and ruddiness  
of his personal appearance, she would  
call him by the far apter name of Fero-  
cino. Lanfrey accepted the implied re-  
buke, promised that he would suppress  
his satirical vein in conversation in future,  
and ever afterward in writing to her signed  
himself Fero-cino. The jest pleased him,  
and on one occasion he left a little bronze  
Japanese tiger cat which he had expressly

# CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

## Parrish's Addition. GARDEN TRACTS AND RANCHES! Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,  
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso  
County Bank.

purchased, at Mme. Jaubert's door by way  
of a *carte de visite*.

Of the many interesting passages in her  
reminiscences of the most notable man,  
perhaps the best is the account of their  
long railway journey together from Paris  
to Switzerland, in company with Mme.  
Jaubert's niece. Lanfrey became effusive  
and confidential in the small hours of the  
morning, and told his friend a good deal  
that he had never told anyone else about  
his early life. He was expelled from the  
Jesuit College at Chambery, where he re-  
ceived his education, at the age of fifteen,  
for the following reason: Lanfrey had  
already developed a strong taste for his-  
tory, and made an audacious Jesuit pam-  
phlet, which he had found in the college  
library, the basis for a historical essay in  
refutation of all its assertions. He was  
watched and suspected, and ordered to  
appear before the father superior.

"Then began a singular contest between  
a boy just fifteen and a chief who united  
to the authority of his position all that  
the Jesuitical quintessence of a  
trained intellect could summon to its aid  
to overcome the pupil's strength of resist-  
ance. When the competitive examinations  
came round, the college used to be very  
proud of my numerous nominations. This  
time was drawing near, and the superi-  
or did his best therefore to draw a con-  
fession of crime from me along with suffi-  
cient expression of contrition to justify in-  
dulgence. Irritated by my obstinacy, he  
tried threats. I should be sent back to my  
mother. Ah, that was a tender point. I  
knew all the sacrifices that this would in-  
volve. To keep myself from giving in, I  
kept repeating to myself that, Roman  
matron as she was, my mother would ap-  
prove of my conduct. Once more persua-  
sive mildness replaced threats. 'My child,  
you must think of the future. Your bril-  
liant studies would be continued here.'  
Then suddenly the chief's anger burst out  
at the continued obstinacy of the pupil.  
Calling to one of the minor brothers, he  
ordered him to fetch a couple of the vol-  
lege servants, and turning to me he said:  
'You have concealed about you, placed on  
your chest, the wicked document I de-  
mand. It you don't give it up at once, I  
shall have it taken from you by force.  
Now choose.'

"I could not come out conqueror from  
such a struggle; a contest on such terms  
was too ignominious. 'I yield to brute  
force,' said I giving the manuscript. What  
has become of it, I wonder? Same day it  
may turn up, perhaps."

Such was the boy who was to become  
the most uncompromising of historians,  
and such he remained through life. Of  
the history itself Mme. Jaubert does not  
tell us much that is new. Very interesting,  
however, is Lanfrey's account, given to  
her, of a too brief conversation with Thiers.  
Mme. Jaubert asked Lanfrey one day,  
jokingly:  
"Have you really forgiven him your ter-  
rible dissection of his work on the empire?  
Thiers, I am sure, owes you no grudge for  
it. The incapacity for rancor is one of his  
most precious qualities as a statesman.  
But I should like to know whether, when  
you are together, the historian never  
makes his appearance?" "Your question,  
my dear friend, replied Lanfrey, "is sin-  
gularly a *propos*. Three weeks ago I hap-  
pened to be next him at the dinner table.  
All at once he leant over to me, and for  
the first and only time he said: 'Ah, mon  
cher! if I had only known you when I  
wrote my "History of Napoleon." He  
continued speaking, but I could not dis-  
tinguish the words. 'Of Napoleon,' said  
I, to induce him to repeat what he had  
been saying. I saw the lips move, but not  
a sound passed them. Painfully moved  
by this melancholy symptom of the ap-  
proaching end, I pretended to have heard.  
Divining from his expressive pantomime  
that he was trying to say something which  
would have the effect of surprising me, I  
articulated a '*C'est fort curieux*.' Prop-  
ing myself to read the subject another-  
time. Another day! But his hours were  
numbered: once more only he came to  
my house, and that was the last time."

On a Battlefield at Night in South Africa.

London Times.

It was dark beyond anything we in  
South Africa had ever experienced, and  
the heavy rolling of thunder, the occa-  
sional gleams of lightning (revealing the  
stark forms which lay around), the heart-  
rending cries of the wounded for water,  
and the shrieks of horses, all combined to  
render the situation most horrible. The  
wounded, as many as could be, were all  
gathered into one place and covered with  
the few great coats which some of the men  
carried, and which they unselfishly and  
unasked gave up before they marched off.  
McCann and Ritchie did all that was pos-  
sible for the sufferers. Neither of the of-  
ficers had great coats or waterproofs; the  
night was bitterly cold, and no one had  
tasted food or water since early morning;  
thus the terrible watch began. At mid-  
night the storm burst right over the field;  
peal after peal of thunder signalled the  
downpour of real South African rain. For  
a while the unceasing roar and deluge  
drowned the cries of wounded,  
dying men, but after two hours  
the rain ceased, and again the  
piteous appeals for help were heard—awful,  
indeed. For all the rain no water could  
be procured, and there was no light by  
which to tend the miserable sufferers. One  
young officer (Lieutenant Howarth) had

been brought in with three terrible wounds,  
his thigh smashed and suffering horribly;  
but he never uttered a sound, and, in re-  
ply to the chaplain, said, "Don't mind me,  
I'm all right." Poor boy, if his career  
was brief, it was glorious. Parsons lay  
quietly suffering, setting a noble example  
of patience to his men. O'Connell lay  
stark and cold.

Thus wearily passed the hours in mo-  
mentary expectation of an attack (there  
was reasonable fear that the rank and file  
of the Boer army, the lowest possible type  
of civilization, would, for the sake of loot-  
ing, not hesitate to do so). Presently a  
light was seen. Thank God! help had  
come at last. Surgeons Ring and  
Landon, with their ambulance wagons,  
had managed to evade the Boers, and had  
brought up everything necessary for the  
relief of the wounded. How grateful they  
were! How wonderfully patient through  
that night of agony!

Santa Fe wants a map of the city and a  
directory.

MARRIED.

DOAN-SHIELDS.—At the residence of the  
bride's parents in this city, April 28, 1881,  
Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, Edward P. Doan  
and Miss Mamie B. Shields.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail  
prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden..... 13@15c  
Michigan sliced..... 10@12 1/2c  
Green apples..... 6 50@7 00

BRAN—  
Colorado..... \$1 60@\$1 70 per cw

BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch..... 25@30c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda..... 10c  
Oyster..... 12 1/2c

CHEESE—  
Per pound..... 20c

COFFEE—  
Rio..... 20@25c  
Java, roasted..... 40c  
Mocha, "..... 40c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz..... 20c  
Ranch, per doz..... 25c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred..... \$3 75@4 00  
Buckwheat..... 6@7

MEAT—  
Ham..... 12 1/2@15c  
Dry salt..... 11@12 1/2c  
Bacon..... 12@13c  
Lard..... 15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island..... 12c  
Carolina..... 11@12 1/2c

SALT—  
Per barrel..... 24 5@4 40

SUGAR—  
Granulated..... 12 1/2@13 1/2c  
Extra C..... 11 1/2@12 1/2c

STARCH—  
Pearl..... 8c  
Silver gloss..... 12 1/2c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon..... \$1 00@\$1 20  
New Orleans..... 90c@\$1 00  
Fine table..... 90c@\$1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial..... 75c@1 00  
Gunpowder..... 75c@\$1 00  
Japan..... 50c@\$1 00  
Oolong..... 60c@\$1 00  
English Breakfast..... 75c@\$1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon..... 50c

The following prices are paid for country  
produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado..... \$2 25@\$2 30 per cw

HAY—  
Baled upland..... \$25@\$30 per ton

POTATOES—  
Per cwt. new..... \$2 25@\$2 75

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. T. Magee,  
deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th  
day of May, A. D. 1881, being one of the regu-  
lar days of the May term of the county court of El  
Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary E. Magee,  
administratrix of said estate, will appear before the  
judge of said court, present my final settlement as such  
administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will  
then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At  
which time and place any person in interest may appear  
and present objections to the same, if any there be.  
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 30th  
1881.  
MRS. MARY E. MAGEE,  
Administratrix of the estate of William T. Magee, de-  
ceased.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William H. Kenney, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed administratrix  
of the estate of William H. Kenney, late of the County of  
El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives  
notice that she will appear before the County Court of El  
Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at  
the May term, on the last Monday in May next,  
at which time all persons having claims against said  
estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose  
of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to  
said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
the undersigned.  
Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1881.







# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

No. 21

## First Time at Church.

Chamber's Journal.  
A grave sweet wonder in the baby face,  
And look of mingled dignity and grace,  
Such as a painter hand might love to trace.

A pair of trusting innocent blue eyes,  
That higher than the stained-glass window rise,  
Into the fair and cloudless summer skies.

The people round her sing, "Above the sky  
There's rest for little children when they die."  
To her—thus gazing up—that rest seems nigh.

The organ peals; she must not look around,  
Although with wonderment her pulses bound—  
The place whereon she stands is holy ground.

The sermon over, and the blessing said,  
She bows—as "mother" does—her golden head;  
And thinks of little sister who is dead.

She knows that now she dwells above the sky,  
Where holy children enter when they die,  
And prays God take her there too by and by.

Pet, may He keep you in the faith alway,  
And bring you to that home for which you pray,  
Where all shall have their child-hearts back one day!

## Italo Campanini.

Hager's Magazine.

While still a lad, he served in Garibaldi's army of liberation, and was wounded in the face during battle. From the heroic to the practical was but a step. Leaving the army, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and the hard work at the forge developed that robust health which to-day enables him to bid defiance, in his chosen profession, to hoarseness and overexertion. After some study, and two years of service with a travelling opera company, he made his debut as Faust at La Scala, and three years afterward came to America with Strakosch in the Nilsson company. During that engagement he appeared in the title role of Lohengrin, with Nilsson as Elso. On this memorable occasion there was an outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the public unparalleled, except in the case of Parepa, since the days of Jenny Lind, and equalled only by the success of Gerster in after years.

Nature endowed Campanini with a strong, even, and sympathetic voice, and art has enabled him to greatly increase its compass, while imparting flexibility and brilliancy throughout its range. An ardent, painstaking student, he is to-day a living proof that good vocalism is worth all the time and labor it takes to acquire, for without it no voice could have borne the strain to which it has been subjected. In one season he sang in opera a hundred times, took part in numberless rehearsals, beside singing in the "Stabat Mater" seven times, and assisting at a number of concerts in Boston, New York and Cincinnati. His acting is nearly as good as his singing, and the poorest singer in the cast feels his magnetic influence. But not only as an artist is he enviable; his genial, manly character has won him hosts of friends, who love the man as much as they admire the singer.

## Sainte-Bouve as a Duellist.

Sainte-Bouve, the eminent critic, was once engaged in a duel, the cause of which is forgotten. While the preliminaries were arranging, it began to rain slightly, and the author of "Volupte," who had prudently brought his umbrella with him, held it over his head with one hand, while he firmly grasped his sword with the other. This proceeding being objected to by the seconds as irregular, he coolly replied that "it was quite sufficient for him to risk his life, without running the chance of catching cold into the bargain." He however, did not lack courage, which is more than can be said of one of his colleagues, who, finding himself under the necessity of accepting a challenge, only consented to do so on being confidently informed by his second that in the present case the duel was merely a matter of form, and that his adversary would take care not to hit him. Somewhat comforted by this assurance, he repaired to the scene of action, and the distance—twenty-five paces—having been duly measured, boldly faced his opponent, who, on the signal being given, blazed away, and nearly perforated the critic's hat just half an inch above his head. "Confound it!" exclaimed the latter to his second, who was congratulating him on his gallant bearing; "why didn't you tell me that he was going to spoil my new hat? I would have put on an old one."

## A Story About Secretary Kirkwood.

Cincinnati Gazette.  
Some twenty years ago, without solicitation on his part, Secretary Kirkwood received the republican nomination for governor of the young and growing state of Iowa. It was not a very desirable position, as at that time there were only a few miles of railroad west of the Mississippi river, and it was expected that he would make a thorough canvass of the entire state. Ex-United States Senator A. C. Dodge—and at that time Buchanan's minister to Spain—was nominated by the democrats as Kirkwood's competitor, and came home with a flourish of trumpets, expecting to grind the people's granger between the upper and nether political mill stones into fine powder. According to previous arrangements the two gentlemen started across the country in separate conveyances to the little city of Washington to discuss jointly the political questions of the day. Kirkwood and a friend had the advantage, and, nearing the village, discovered in the bushes by the side of the road four beautiful horses hitched before an elegant carriage. The secretary's friend remarked: "Well, I guess they have come out to meet you in due style." However, on the other side of the road, a little further on, was another vehicle, a lumber wagon, a hay rack and two yoke of oxen in charge of two or three men.

When within speaking distance one of the men, bailing, inquired: "Be you Sam

Kirkwood?" On receiving an affirmative answer, the ox team men said they were a reception committee, and desired Mr. Kirkwood to take a seat in their wagon at once, saying they would explain matters on their way to town. By advice of his friend Mr. Kirkwood took a seat with the committee, and the driver putting the butt without mercy to the oxen, at a breakneck speed up hill and down they rode into town. At the suburbs they were met by a procession headed with martial music, and were conducted in fine style around the square, fetching up at the speaker's stand. The parade being something new in those days, all the boys and most of the men of every political faith joined in the procession, and as cheer after cheer went up for Kirkwood as he rode in the humble carriage of the yeomanry of the day, things were carried by storm, so when General Dodge arrived, drawn by four in hand, in style and splendor, the people simply stood on the sidewalk and looked on. During the delivery of the speeches it was evident the masses were in sympathy with Kirkwood, and the vote in the fall showed for the first time a good round republican majority in Washington county. The reason that Kirkwood was driven in town in a homely ox-wagon was the democrats had stolen a march on the republicans by securing the only respectable carriage in the city for their man, and it was only left for the republicans to do the next best thing, to make it as ludicrous as possible, and it proved a good hit.

## Daniel Webster's Father.

Kingston, N. H., Letter to Boston Journal.

Colonel Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel Webster, was born in this town, and both his father and mother were of the original Kingston stock. He greatly resembled his illustrious son. Personally, both were of remarkably dark and swarthy hue. In his youth he served in the old French war, which General Stark considered the only war New Hampshire was ever engaged in that was really worthy the name of a war. New Hampshire sent four regiments to the army that captured Louisbourg, and Colonel Ebenezer Webster was undoubtedly "there." When the Colonel moved from Kingston he settled in that part of New Salisbury which is now called Franklin. And Daniel Webster said he there sent up the smoke of his pipe and log hut chimney at a point nearer the north star than that occupied by any other of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. Webster combined the occupations of farmer and inn-keeper, a combination common in those days. On the lonely, thinly settled roads of the frontier almost every farmer was known to travellers as a person ready to entertain man and beast in the most hospitable manner for the most reasonable compensation. The rest of the settlers could be depended upon in an emergency to offer all they had for the relief of passing travelers. Hawthorne, in his beautiful story of the ambitious guest, wherein is detailed the oft told Willey house tragedy, speaks of this general open-house life that prevailed in upper and central New Hampshire in old times.

Mr. Webster took an active part in public affairs, and at the breaking out of the Revolution led a Salisbury company of volunteer soldiers to Cambridge. Subsequently he fought at White Plains and Bennington, and was at West Point at the time of the treason of Arnold. He continued in service till the close of the war, and left it with the well-earned rank of colonel. After the war he was several times chosen representative to the legislature, and was made a judge of the court of common pleas, which position he retained to the end of his life. He was remarkable for his integrity, his sound common sense and his unswerving patriotism. Take him for all in all, we must concede that this town has never produced a man more worthy of respect or one who could more safely be held up as a model for the young men of this or any other day. Colonel Webster died at the age of sixty-nine, Daniel Webster at seventy, Ezekiel, said by his brother Daniel to have been the handsomest man he ever saw, at forty-nine. The Websters do not seem to have been a long-lived race. A restless, untiring activity characterized them, and they were inclined to wear themselves out with hard work. The great Daniel was an old man at sixty; his father had gone through more at that age than most men of far more advanced years, and Ezekiel at forty was one of the most eminent lawyers in New England.

## Sheep That Travel.

Chambers' Journal.

"Travelling sheep are another of the institutions of the colony in southern Australia. In a pastoral country like this there must, of necessity, always be numbers of 'stock' changing hands; thus, sheep and cattle may be met almost every day passing from one station to another. By law, sheep are compelled to travel six miles per day; cattle, nine miles; and horses twenty. Sheep are often met with travelling for 'feed,' that is, the owners thereof, having overstocked their runs, find the grass failing; so they send a large mob of sheep off to some imaginary buyer, some hundreds of miles off, choosing of course the route by which they will pick up most grass. After sauntering along for a month or two, perhaps the rain has come; and there being now plenty of grass, the sheep are brought home by a roundabout way. Sheep of that style are known as 'loafers'; because the drovers try to go as short a distance as possible each day. All kinds of stock are branded for identification."

Mrs. Oliphant intimates that Carlyle neglected his wife, and had some occasion for remorse on her death. She was left out of all his invitations to swell gatherings, and she used to make bitter remarks thereupon. She spoke of his "Frederick the Great" as the valley of the shadow of Frederick; and looked upon his weaknesses with a sort of affectionate contempt. Carlyle, it is now said, died worth \$200,000.

## JEFFERSON AS A BOOK COLLECTOR.

His Gift of His Library to the Nation.

The following cutting from an old newspaper of 1815 is Jefferson's letter offering his library to the government after the destruction of the library of the congress at the burning of Washington by the British in the second war with England. It shows him an ardent bibliophile for fifty years, explains his methods of collecting and their results, and affords a striking contrast with the methods pursued in these days by men of similar tastes:

MONTICELLO, Dec. 21, 1815.

Dear Sir:—I learn from the newspapers, that the vandalism of our enemy has triumphed at Washington over science as well as the arts, by the destruction of the public library, with the noble edifice in which it was deposited. Of this transaction, as that of Copenhagen, the world will entertain but one sentiment.—They will see a nation suddenly withdrawn from a great war, full armed and full handed, taking advantage of another whom they had recently forced into it, unarmed and unprepared (after two years' offensive war,) to indulge themselves in acts of barbarism which do not belong to a civilized age. When Van Ghent destroyed their shipping at Chatham, and De Ruyter rode triumphantly up the Thames, he might in like manner, by the acknowledgement of their own historians, have forced all their ships up to London bridge, and there have burnt them; the tower, and city, had these examples been set.—London, when thus menaced, was near a thousand years old; Washington is but yet in her teens.

I presume it will be among the early objects of congress to recompense their collection. This will be difficult while the war continues, and intercourse with Europe is attended with so much risk. You know my collection, its condition and extent. I have been fifty years making it, and have spared no pains, opportunity or expense to make it what it is. While residing in Paris I devoted every afternoon I was disengaged for a summer or two, in examining all the principal book stores, turning over every book with my own hands, and putting by every thing which related to America, and indeed whatever was rare and valuable in every science; besides this, I had standing orders during the whole time I was in Europe in its principal book markets, particularly Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Madrid and London, for such works relating to America as could not be found in Paris. So that in that department, particularly, such a collection was made as probably can never again be effected. The same opportunities, the same time, industry, perseverance and expense, with some knowledge of the bibliography of the subject would again be found in concurrence. During the same period, and after my return to America I was led to procure also whatever related to the duties of those in the high concerns of the nation, so that the collection, which I suppose is of between 9,000 and 10,000 volumes, while it includes chiefly all that is valuable in science and literature generally, extends more particularly to whatever belongs to the American statesman; in the diplomatic and parliamentary branches, it is particularly full. It is long since I have been sensible it ought not to continue private property, and had provided that at my death, congress should have the refusal of it, at their own price; but the loss they have now incurred makes the present the proper moment for their accommodation without regard to the small remnant of time, and the barren use of my not enjoying it.

I ask of your friendship therefore to make for me the tender of it to the library committee of congress, not knowing myself of whom the committee consists; I enclose you the catalogue, which will enable them to judge of its contents, nearly the whole are well bound, abundance of them elegantly, and of the choicest editions, they may be valued by persons named by themselves, and the payment made convenient to the public; it may be, for instance, in such annual instalments as the law of congress has left at their disposal, or in stocks of any of their late loans, or of any loan they may institute at this session, so as to spare the present calls of our country, and await its days of peace and prosperity. They may enter nevertheless into intermediate use of it, as eighteen or twenty wagons would place it in Washington in a single trip of a fortnight.

I should be willing indeed to retain a few of the books to amuse the time I have yet to pass, which might be valued with the rest, but not included in the sum of valuation until they should be restored at my death, which I would carefully provide for, so that the whole library, as it stands in the catalogue, at this moment should be theirs, without any parting.

Those I should like to retain would be chiefly classical and mathematical, some few in other branches, and particularly one of the five encyclopedias in the catalogue; but this, if not acceptable, would not be urged. I must add that I have not revised the library since I came home to live, so that it is probable some of the books may be missing, except in the chapters of law and divinity, which have been revised, and stand exactly as in the catalogue. The return of the catalogue will of course be needed, whether the tender be accepted or not. I do not know that it contains any branch of science which congress would wish to exclude from their collection. There is in fact, no object to which a member of congress may not have occasion to refer. But such wish would not correspond with the views of preventing its dismemberment. My desire is either to place it in their hands entire, or preserve it so here. I am engaged in making an alphabetical index of the authors' names to be annexed to the catalogue, in order to facilitate the finding of their works in the catalogue, which I will forward to you as soon as completed, an agreement you shall be so good as to take the trouble of entering into with the committee, I hereby confirm. Accept, Sir, of my great esteem and respect. J. JEFFERSON.

## The Original "Blue Stockings."

In a paper on Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, the "queen of the Blue Stockings," published in Beltravia, the origin of the term "blue stockings," is thus discussed: "One anecdote relates how Mrs. Vesey, one of the principal ladies of the movement, having met Mr. Stillingfleet at Bath, invited him to one of these reunions, then just being established. This gentleman, who was noted for the unfashionable carelessness of his dress, objected that he was not in the habit of appearing in proper equipments for evening parties. 'Oh, never mind,' said the lady; 'come as you are, in your blue stockings.' To this, as an addendum, we must add a paragraph from Boswell which completes the anecdote. 'One of the most eminent members of these societies was a Mr. Stillingfleet (a grandson of the bishop), whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, and his absence was felt so great a loss, that it used to be said, 'we can do nothing without the blue stockings,' and thus by degrees the title was established.' Forster, in his 'Life of Beattie,' gives a similar derivation of the title, and further informs us that it was Admiral Boscawen, who from the circumstances above quoted, first used the term 'Blue Stocking Society,' and that a foreigner of distinction hearing the expression, translated it literally Bas-Bleu, by which name these meetings were ever after distinguished. But I think a yet more probable derivation of the term is given in a note to 'Hayward's 'Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Thrale,' upon, we are told, the authority of a daughter of Lady Greville, who was one of the Bas Bleu. When these assemblies were still in their infancy Madame de Polignac being in London, was invited to one of the breakfasts; she wore on the occasion a pair of blue silk stockings, which fashion was then all the rage in Paris, and thereupon her English friends, who, with all their learning, were not above such feminine weaknesses, adopted this color for their nether casings. It seems more probable that the name should have arisen from such a peculiarity of feminine costume, rather than from an accident of male eccentricity. John Timbs, in 'Clubs and Club Life,' traces the Bas Bleu back to ancient Greece; he also quotes Mill's 'History of Chivalry' to show that there was established in Venice, in the fifteenth century, a literary society that distinguished itself by its stockings, which were wholly blue. As the 'founders of the Blue Stockings,' however, have left no record of the origin of the term, the reader must take a choice among these several explanations."

## AMUSING THINGS.

A youngster was sent by his parent to take a letter to the postoffice and pay the postage on it. The boy returned highly pleased, and said: "Father, I send a lot of men putting letters in a little place; and when no one was looking, I slipped yours in for nothing."

A person overheard two countrymen who were observing a naturalist in a field collecting insects say one to the other: "What's that fellow doing, John?" "Why, he's a naturalist." "What's that?" "Why, one who catches gnats to be sure."

In a hairdresser's shop at the East End of London a bill was exhibited in the window recommending a certain patent medicine with the very dubious heading: "Try one box—no other medicine will ever be taken."

An Irish gentleman called on an eminent singing master to inquire his terms. "I charge two guineas for the first lesson; but only one guinea for as many as you please afterward." "Oh, bother the first lesson then," said the other; "let us begin at once with the second."

An old gentleman when asked after his health, replied: "I am getting quite feeble and excrete of any kind is almost too much for me; last year I could walk entirely round the square, but now I can only walk half way round and back again."

An exceedingly fat gentleman had to travel, by coach from Macon in France, and requiring more room than an ordinary passenger, sent his servant to book two places and pay for them. When he went to the office the next day to take his place he found "one seat had been booked inside and one out."

A certain dean of Ely was once at a dinner, when just as the cloth was removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of extraordinary mortality among lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than seven eminent barristers in as many months." The dean, who was very deaf rose just at the conclusion of these remarks and gave the company grace: "For this and every other mercy, make us devoutly thankful."

Pointing to the letter X, "What's that?" asked a village schoolmaster of a lad whose father seems to have been born before the age of school boards and compulsory attendances. "Daddy's name," "No; it is not, sir—it's X," "No, sir; it ain't," said the boy. "It's daddy's name; I've seen him write it often." At another school in reproving a youth for the exercise of his fists; a schoolmaster said: "My lad, we fight with our heads here." The youth reflected for a moment, and replied that butting was not considered fair at his last school.

A very slight stretch of imagination is required to depict the amazement of that inquisitive old gentleman, of a botanical turn of mind, who inquired of the gardener in one of the public places of promenade: "Pray, my good man, can you inform me if this particular plant belongs to the 'Arbutus' family?" which he received for reply: "No, sir; it don't; it belongs to the corporation."—The same remark applies to that ambitious young lady, who was talking very earnestly about her favor-

## Hector Berlioz's Love Romance.

London Society.

Berlioz was present at the first representation of "Hamlet" at the Odeon, and at once conceived for Henriette Smithson what he calls "a mortal love." His own words best describe the impression made. "The effect of her prodigious talent, or rather of her dramatic genius, on my imagination and my heart was only comparable to the complete upsetting caused by the poet of whom she was the worthy interpreter. Next day 'Romeo and Juliet' was on the bill. From the third act until the end, scarcely breathing, as if a hand of iron were pressing my heart, I said to myself with entire conviction, 'I am a lost man!' It should be added that I did not then know a word of English, and had only got a glimpse of Shakespeare through Letourneur's misty translation.

To get a nearer view of the *grande tragedienne*, he entered the theatre during a rehearsal. Romeo in the tomb, overwhelmed with despair, was carrying Juliet in his arms. Berlioz, after a glance at the Shakespearean group, screamed out, wrung his hands and ran away. Juliet saw, heard, and took fright, and told the other actors to have a care of that gentleman with the wicked looking eyes. Not a promising beginning for an ardent lover! Common sense people will be inclined to remark: "Genius to madness closely allied."

But the favor of the Paris public is far from stable. Miss Smithson went out of fashion as fast as she came in. Counting on the constancy of the Parisians' enthusiasm, she had undertaken the management of an English theatre, and rapidly experienced a *facilis descensus* toward ruin, beside which, she broke her leg—as Mlle. Mars behaved admirably on that occasion—and limping, Juliets do not draw. Notwithstanding which impediments Hector got presented to Henriette and married her, in spite of her family's violent opposition. On his part he was obliged to obtain his parents' consent, according to French law, by *sommations respectueuses*, that is, by legal compulsion. On their wedding day, all the bride possessed was debts, and the prospect of not being able to act again, in consequence of her accident. The bridegroom had three hundred francs, lent by his friend Gounet, and the strong disapproval of his father and mother.

## A Plea for Plain English.

London Figaro.

We are glad to see "G. A. S." publishing a protest against the unnecessary use of French and other foreign words in our newspapers and conversation, though it was hardly to be expected that a writer who so freely peppers his articles with an *alla padrona* of foreign words and phrases would heartily reprove a practice of which he is an arch upholder. The protest was written *apropos* of the word *clature*, which has been generally adopted without question in all our recent discussions about parliamentary procedure. But why, it has been aptly asked, need we drag this French term into our already voluminous language, and thus seem to admit it contains no word which would express a similar meaning? As a matter of fact, we do possess a word, as Mr. Sala points out, expressing the same sense, viz: "closure," which Shakespeare uses several times, and which surely would answer our purpose quite as well as *clature*. What would there be amiss in a minister of the crown declaring urgency and calling for the "closure." The only possible excuse for using French, or German, or Greek, or Chinese, or American words is, when no word in our language expresses quite the meaning which the adopted terms convey. How seldom this is the case let Charles Dickens' works show. He wrote all his novels without, so far as our observation goes, using a single foreign word or phrase. And no one can say his vocabulary was defective.

## Life at Cannes.

I am much interested, says a correspondent of the London World, in noting the countering influences of health at Cannes. Human ignorance of the laws of health does everything that man can do to counteract the natural advantages. The consequence is, people come here expecting to be quite well, and are surprised and disappointed to find how ill they feel. The drainage of the place is shocking, and you can not traverse the one street or the promenade without encountering such horrible odors that ladies walk with smelling bottles in their hands and handkerchiefs steeped in perfume extracted from flowers in the neighborhood. All night we sleep, perforce, under mosquito curtains, so heavy that we wake in hot perspirations, and can not think why it is! The atmosphere within and that outside the curtains is very different; I should like to ascertain the difference; and it is easy to imagine that the carbonic acid exhaled lies in wait for us night after night, in the still air, never properly dispersing. The tables d'hote are crowded; we sit down eighty. The atmosphere we ought to breathe is consumed by great gaslights and lamps on the table. The windows are never opened, and people complain when they are doomed to sit near the door, our one safety. Heated and flushed, they crowded into the salon, brilliantly lighted with air-devouring gaslights, until some one turns faint; then a rush is made to the window, and half the people fly to their bedrooms, while the other half who remain are stifled with the fumes from the sewers which steal in on the night air, now that the deodorizing sun is no longer there. We dare not open our windows at night because of these odors and malarious influences. It is melancholy to look through the protecting panes of glass and see the clear moon and stars illuminating the most heavenly landscape and know you dare not put your head out. At night we are in a state of siege, invested closely by the enemy, not less deadly because unseen, and we hug him to our bosoms under the mosquito curtains.

## Schools in Old Rome.

Prof. Leighton.

At seven years of age the Roman boy studied Greek and Latin grammar together. The sons of centurions went to school at 5 a. m. with their satchels and counting tables slung over shoulders, and studied in schoolrooms on the ground floor, where they were so well and thoroughly flogged that their howls aroused the neighbors at very unreasonable hours. Martial and other satirists spoke of their cries and blubberings as one of chief nuisances of the early morning hours, almost as great a pest to late risers as our street cries, in fact. The masters were great disciplinarians, and esteemed corporal punishment one of the chief means of inducing that precious boon, knowledge, into dull heads. If a boy pronounced a single syllable wrong he was beaten black and blue, and his body so covered with weals and welts that it resembled a patchwork coverlet or a coat of many colors. The ancients believed that boys were naturally vicious and required taming. So great a teacher as Plato laid down the axiom that "A boy was the most ferocious of animals." Others, like Quintilian, protested against undue flogging. Pictures found in Herculaneum showed that the English system of flogging was likewise in vogue; also, that in some schools, both sexes were together, although the education of girls was comparatively neglected. In the higher social circles girls were taught music and dancing and other fashionable branches, as nowadays. School books were as cheap as with us fifty years ago. A text-book with seven hundred verses could be had in three separate editions for eighty, thirty, and even as low as eight cents. Tuition was very cheap, less than a cent a day. The boys had holidays in March and December, and a long vacation in the summer, from June 24 to October 19, a great part of which was spent with their parents at Roman Newports and Coney Islands. At fourteen they were put into high schools, where they studied rhetoric, poetry and belles-lettres generally, their previous efforts having been confined to reading, writing and arithmetic, with Greek and Latin grammar and verses. The younger children were taught their letters and numerals by means of small ivory blocks, as at the present day. The pay of a teacher was thirty dollars a year, about one hundred times less than that of a ballet dancer.

## PERSONAL.

The Princess Louise will visit Saratoga in the summer.

General O. O. Howard has two books in the hands of the publishers.

Mr. James T. Fields' new lecture is entitled "Famous Men I Have Bored."

Lord Derby has a good baritone voice, and sings the old comic song "The Vicar of Bray."

Mr. Theodore Tilton's daughter Alice is studying art in Paris, and has a pretty little studio there.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) woman has obtained \$200 damages from a pool-room keeper for the ruin of her son.

Joseph Burns, of Indiana, Pa., has the hammer which Capt. Paul Jones used to nail the flag to the mast.

A son of President Jewett, of the Erie railroad, is talked of as the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

The late Mrs. Theodore Parker, of Boston, left most of her property to her two adopted children. Her husband's unpublished MSS. will be brought out in accordance with her wishes.

General Grant has sent an order to Hanabusa Saburobel, a manufacturer of silk flowers in Japan, for specimens of flowers of the four seasons, to be made as delicate and beautiful as possible.

Mr. Janssen has succeeded in photographing the *lumiére centrale*, or "earthshine" on the moon when three days old. In the photograph the "continents" were to be distinguished clearly from the "seas."

"When I was a young man," says the philosopher Billings, "I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting; now I am older, I seize hold of the small end and do all the grunting."

General John Ross, of the English army, was made a K. C. B. three or four weeks ago, and a few days later obtained a divorce from his wife on account of her desertion and misconduct while he was in Afghanistan.

Lord Lorne has \$50,000 a year and a furnished house as governor general of Canada. His wife has \$30,000 a year from parliament, and also had a dot of \$150,000, which may be presumed to add \$6,000 a year more to their income.

Lord Beaconsfield, though an old man—he was born in 1804—did not attain the age of some English statesmen in recent times. Lord Palmerston, for instance, was 81 when he died, and Earl Russell was born 13 years before Benjamin Disraeli. Mr. Gladstone was born four years later, in 1809, and Mr. John Bright in 1811.

Nicholas Deering, the last survivor of the Harvard class of 1810, is dead. It is told of him that when Uncle Tom's Cabin was first performed at a theatre which he owned at Portland, and the poor black woman was being sold to the villain Leagne for \$5,000, he leaned out of his box and excitedly exclaimed, "I'll give \$6,000!"



## TELEGRAPHIC

## DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

## School Children Perishing in the icy Waters.

## Elgin in Mourning Over a Terrible Disaster.

## Dorsey Alleged to be in the Star Route Frauds.

## Senators Still Maintaining a Splendid Inertia.

## COLORADO.

## The Breckenridge Rifles.

BRECKENRIDGE, April 27.—A military company was organized here this evening. The following officers were elected: Captain, James B. Thompson; first lieutenant, August Jancher; second lieutenant, W. H. Strohm. The name of Breckenridge Rifles was adopted; 49 men signed the roll, 16 others are on the preliminary papers but were not present.

## Rumors About the Tribune.

DENVER, April 27.—It is stated on good authority that negotiations were to-day pending for the sale of the Silver interest in the Tribune and that the sale will probably be closed before to-morrow noon. The terms of the sale allow Mr. Silver to choose his own successor in the management of the paper.

## Extending the Santa Fe.

DENVER, April 27.—A News special says the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was yesterday afternoon completed to Las Cruces, New Mexico, and regular passenger trains begin to run to-morrow.

## Lynching Talked Of.

DENVER, April 28.—The News' Alpine special says: James Mathews, colored, was accidentally shot by George Trowbridge; the shot was intended for James Robinson, colored, with whom Trowbridge had quarreled. Mathews will probably die. Lynching is talked of.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## General Palmer on the Mexican Roads.

GALVESTON, April 27.—The steamer Arana has arrived from Corpus Christi and brings General Palmer and other members of the Mexican National company from Northern Mexico. The captain of Arana reports twelve vessels between Corpus Christi and Galveston loaded with railroad material for this company. General Palmer says he now sees no reason why the company should not have its tracks completed to Laredo in June, to Monterey 336 miles from Corpus Christi, in December, and to have reached San Luis Potosi by the close of next year, a meeting line being built by the same company from the City of Mexico northward. There is a very heavy force on the latter section and the heaviest work, including two difficult tunnels, will be completed and the road opened to Toluca early in July. He says the existing business awaiting the Toluca division is heavy and he believes from the day the line is opened the traffic per mile will exceed that of the Denver & Rio Grande of which he is also president.

## Terrible Ferry Accident.

ELGIN, Ill., April 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock this morning the small boat running over the Fox river between East and West Elgin, as the ferry to take the place of the bridge recently washed away, was capsized, and all the passengers, to the number of about fifteen, with one exception, was drowned. The boat was a mere scow just purchased at the cost of \$150, and was propelled by a rope. The first trip was made yesterday afternoon. Those lost are mainly school children who were on their way to school on the west side. The accident occurred in mid stream, but from what cause cannot be now told. It is not possible at this time to give the names of them, as so many have been crossing both ways all the morning, and it was not known who were on the craft.

The daily News' special says the ferry was crossing the Fox river this morning and was in the middle of the stream, when it capsized suddenly. The passengers, of whom probably thirty-three were little girls, were swept down the current, uttering heartrending cries for assistance. Several were rescued with boats. The body of John Creighton's daughter, aged 12, was recovered and she is said to have been resuscitated. Twenty persons are known to have been saved. Among the missing are Thomas Murphy, aged 30; Leo Taylor, aged 16; C. D. Gay, Carlie A. Bird. The ferry boat is 75 by 15 feet, and when examined yesterday was condemned by the public at once.

The evening Journal's information is that about fifty persons are drowned. It is almost impossible to get trustworthy facts as to the number on board and the saved and lost. The Chicago Evening Journal's Elgin special says an appalling disaster occurred here this morning which has brought sorrow into nearly every home in the city. The recent floods have done great pecuniary damage to this vicinity, but among the other disasters is that which has inflicted the most discomfort is the washing away of the bridges across the Fox river which have been daily traversed by great crowds of school children and operatives of the factories. The council at once ordered a temporary ferry.

A small scow was rigged to a wire cable and made its first trip last evening amid the jeers of the crowd who suspected its safety from the start; on its second trip this morning when the overloaded scow, nearly dipping under the waters of the eddying stream still swelled by the brooks and flooded meadows, it yielded to a strong wave and with its living freight of thirty men and children was overturned in midstream and the whole number were instantly thrown into the mad current and whirled down stream, uttering shrieks and making the wild cries peculiar to drowning persons. The persons on the banks who witnessed the horrible sight set about rescuing those who kept their heads above water and there were some daring acts of bravery. More persons were picked up in small boats and drawn ashore by means of ropes than would seem possible. The disaster now appears not so bad as at first reported. Sixteen persons are known to have been saved, ten persons are missing and four are known to be drowned. There is great excitement in the city and hundreds of persons are busily engaged in dragging the river.

The latest reports to-night confirm the estimate that the deaths are not less than twelve. Every effort is being put forward to recover the bodies. Over a dozen drags are dredging the river to-night and the work is being carried on by the aid of calcium lights. Both bridges below here are guarded with barb wires to catch the bodies, should they not have already floated beyond them. Dispatches have been sent to every town along the river as far south as Ottawa, asking the authorities to watch all the dams and bridges. The two strangers, Dimmond and Lockwood, reported among the lost, were not upon the boat.

## Robertson's Collectorship

NEW YORK, April 28.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger usually well informed, says to-day: The real "lion in the way" to putting an end to the deadlock in the senate, it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, is not Conkling nor the president, but Robertson himself. Prominent republicans, who are said to have been commissioned to go to Albany to persuade him for the sake of republican harmony to withdraw as the nominee for the New York collectorship, report that they have been unable to win him over to that view of his duty, but that on the contrary he declares his determination to stick, no matter who may be pleased or displeased. The gentlemen to whom this delicate mission was entrusted, are no way backward in having it understood that they were acting by high authority in order to carry out their compromise, and their reason to believe that the non success of their undertaking has already been telegraphed to Washington. Robertson, it is further understood, expressed himself with considerable feeling on the occasion, and gave his visitor to understand plainly that he didn't intend to be a catspaw to anybody. He also reminded them that he had not sought the office, the office had sought him, and having consented to accept it, he intended to abide by the action of the senate, be it favorable or not. I can not ascertain that the presence in the city just now of Blaine, Governor Cornell and other distinguished republicans has had anything to do directly with this matter, but at the custom house where they usually have wonderfully accurate knowledge of what is going on in cases of this kind is going on behind the scenes, the prevailing impression is that it was precisely that which brought them here. They supplement that impression moreover with the impression that there is hardly a foreign mission in the gift of the president which is not at the service of the judge if he will give up the collectorship.

## Precautions of the Ozar.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A cablegram letter from St. Petersburg gives a gloomy account of the czar's life at the castle of Gatchina, thirty miles from the capital. Before the court removed thither several hundred arisans of Preobrazhenski regiments were sent to make the necessary alterations. At midnight they assembled in the church at Gatchina and were sworn to silence, death or Siberia being the penalty of the oath. Ten troubles were the price of each man's silence. The alterations were made in forty-eight hours. Vodka soon loosened the tongues of the workmen, and the following is a description of the precaution against assassination made in the palace of the czar: A subterranean passage leads from the czar's rooms to the stable, where a number of horses are kept saddled and bridled day and night. Sentinels are posted at intervals of twenty yards all around the building. The imperial bedroom has two massive iron shutters, which can only be reached from outside by passing through three spacious ante-chambers, in which are posted eighty cossacks, armed to the teeth. They are allowed to speak and move about in the two outer rooms, but in the hall adjoining the czar's bedroom perfect silence is maintained. All night the general on duty for the day sits in an easy chair, his cossacks sitting on a divan, which runs around the whole of the room. At the general's right is the knob of an electric apparatus, which rings a bell in every guard house within the palace grounds. When the emperor is about to retire, before shutting the door he removes the outer handle so that no entrance can be effected till he himself personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his father, he cannot endure armed soldiers in his bed chamber.

## Grant in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special to an evening paper says, Major Frank De Gress, of the City of Mexico, arrived to-day. He left Mexico about nine days ago. He says that the story about Grant's coming to conquer the country was talked of there before he arrived but that it made no impression at all upon the people as they knew it was canard started by foreigners who are interested in creating a prejudice against Americans. He declared that the Mexicans were just as glad to see Grant as the first time he came. They gave no public reception for two reasons. First—They could not afford to be giving big receptions so often. Second—Grant insisted that he was coming simply on business as a private citizen and declined to allow it. There is not the slightest feeling of hostility toward the United States. Major De Gress says neither among the common people nor among the leading citizens. Pres. Diaz continues to be most popular in Mexico and he is deeply interested in the promotion of commercial relations with this country. The fact that the troops had been reinforced along the frontier was because they thought that possibly when railroad building began, lawless men would come into the country and that the presence of the military would have a restraining influence upon them. It was not because the Mexican

government anticipated trouble with the United States or were hostile to American enterprise. Major De Gress declares that the prejudice against Americans has broken down within the last two years as if by magic. His statements may be relied upon, as he is a gentle man, a well known officer of artillery in Logan's division in the late war, and has been in business in Mexico, selling arms and machinery, for the past fifteen years.

## The World's Fair.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Herald says of the meeting of the world's fair commission: The substance of the new plan is to make certain changes in the commission to bring some very wealthy capitalists into intimate working relations with the enterprise and to have the chosen representatives of the enterprise take personal charge of the enterprise and push it night and day until the booth are balanced in 1883. One of the radical features of the new departure will be to give the press no news until its plans have been demonstrated and to give intelligence of no future plans before they shall be matured. The rooms of the commission were rented anew for another month.

## Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Silver bars, 112 3/4.

Money 3@5.

Governments strong.

Stocks closed weak.

Following are the quotations:—

Western Union... 116 1/2 Panama... 260  
Quicksilver... 18 Union Pacific... 117  
Pacific Mail... 51 1/2 U. S. bonds... 115 1/4  
Mariposa... 7 3/4 Central Pacific... 86 1/2  
Wells, Fargo... 117 1/2 C. P. bonds... 114 1/2  
N. Y. Central... 144 1/4 S. & N. Tunnel... 2  
Erie... 46 1/2

## Dorsey Doomed.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The World's Washington special says: There is a great fluttering among statements here over unmistakable evidence which goes to show that Dorsey, the hero of the Astor, Seligman, Morton dinner at Delmonico's, and Gotham for whom Conkling, Cameron and Mahone have been blocking the business of the senate will be drawing into the vortex of Brady's scandal past recovery.

## No Car Riots.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—There were no signs of a riot this morning, and the cars are running on some lines. The police are out in force assisted by the state troops.

## FOREIGN.

## Ireland's Troubles.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Hartington in a speech last night said he believed the evils of Ireland are too deep seated to be removed by any changes in the relations of landlords and tenants. Those evils, he added, will never be removed till the number of owners of property is increased. It is therefore to the clauses in the land bill which point in that direction that we look for improvement in the condition of Ireland.

## Beaconsfield's Successor.

LONDON, April 28.—The Post says: Northcote will succeed Beaconsfield, and the Duke of Richmond will lead the conservatives in the house of lords.

## Bank of England.

LONDON, April 28.—The bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fourteen hundred immigrants arrived at Chicago yesterday; this is about a daily average.

A Louisville dispatch says: four boys and a horse dragging a wagon in which they were riding, were killed in the east end by lightning to-day.

The United States government has presented two gold medals to chiefs of the Indian tribes on Vancouver Island who succored the crew of wrecked American vessels last summer.

The river has fallen at Omaha about three feet, and at Sioux City seven feet. The Union Pacific shops will resume work on Saturday and the smelting works will begin Monday.

The president says that Gorham, editor of the Washington Republican, should either retire from his position as candidate for secretary of the senate sought for at the hands of republican senators, or cease to abuse the administration.

The Boston excursion party, which arrived at Chicago on Wednesday, was joined yesterday morning by two car loads of tourists from Philadelphia, and the entire party left at 11 o'clock from Rock Island depot.

It looks now as though Northcote would succeed Beaconsfield as the leader of the Tory party and that the duke of Richmond would become the conservative leader in the house of lords.

Some hotels are placing "mountain trout" upon their bills of fare. Let those who desire to support the law and preserve the fish look after these people. Mountain trout are not legally to be taken before the 1st of July.

Measures, not men, are being investigated in postoffice matters. Mr. Brady is not on trial, but his methods, so says a near friend of Postmaster James. Let us hope that Brady will soon be on trial too.

The Denver News appeared yesterday morning as a seven columned metropolitan paper. This change has been made possible by the purchase of a double-cylinder press. We congratulate the energetic management of the News upon the increasing prosperity of that paper.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. The old lady of Threadneedle street is not equal to the western banker who charged 50 per cent. discount and when chided by his customer politely replied, "Stranger, I didn't come west for my health."

The World's Fair commission is to be reorganized and one of its most brilliant ideas will be not to give any news to the press as to their future plans before they are matured. This is a good idea for as the press is alleged to be a mighty engine a great disaster might happen should it be put on the wrong track.

## MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

And now it is discovered that neither Conkling nor the president are to blame for the dead lock, but Robertson is the lion in the way. Strange to say he won't resign the honor offered him by the president, therefore he is the cause of the dead lock. Robertson is right, and those who had the "delicate mission" of asking him to withdraw "acting by high authority" were wrong. If the president feels that he has made a mistake in nominating Robertson let him withdraw the nomination. If the senate do not approve of it let that body say so, but do not ask an honorable man to be made the catspaw of politicians or president.

The dead-lock has become a nuisance to the people and the president. The fight for "principle" has fallen to the low level of a fight for personal power. The American people are not slow to give their moral, physical and financial support to any fight which is for principle, they are often ready to enter heartily into the plans of some popular favorite but when the serious business of the government is blocked and when a splendid inertia has been maintained until a splendid inertia appears to be all that is to result they become restless and pretty unanimously express a desire for some practical action. Theory is all very well in its place, principle will serve so long as it is not found to be a pretence, but business is what the American people want and business they demand even of their legislators.

Now if the present deadlock in the senate was caused by a bona fide struggle over principle the people would not demand a change but when the telegraph wires bear to their ears the news that "Senator Conkling has great confidence that he will 'vanquish the administration'" and that "Conkling believes that he can beat Garfield, as numerous southern senators will join him to beat Robertson," the people begin to wonder where the fight for "principle" is going on and begin to demand a call from personal controversy to public business.

A house divided against itself cannot stand, neither can a contest be respected that makes a false pretense for its continuance. It does not, convince one to any great extent that the present fight is for a broad republican principle to read the following in the Denver Republican of yesterday:

Roscoe Conkling, in the republican senatorial caucus yesterday, made his first utterance on the Robertson case. And he sent dismay and demoralization into the ranks of the opposing faction. They retired to reorganize. The string was doubtless pulled last night by the central authority, through the electric wires, and all the jumping-jacks throughout the country, from the New York Tribune away down to the hopping and kicking and grinning this morning.

It seems from this that Conkling is the republican party and all who oppose him are jumping-jacks. However the people are tired of the dead-lock and would like to see some serious business transacted.

## REID'S MARRIAGE.

The Marriage of Whitelaw Reid to Miss Elizabeth Mills has deeply moved fashionable society in New York. A partial list of the twenty-five guests present forms an excellent study for any misanthropic analytical philosopher. Whitelaw Reid may be supposed to represent letters as expressed in the daily literature of the press. Therefore letters should have been represented at his wedding. Here is the list as reported by telegraph:

About twenty-five persons were present, among whom were Secretary Blaine, Governor Cornell, ex-Secretary McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howell, Congressman Levi P. Morton and Anson G. McCook, Charles Dudley Warner, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stuart, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Vincent, Amos R. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eno, Royal Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoe Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, General and Mrs. B. H. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Norris K. Jessup, Commodore and Mrs. Baldwin, General and Mrs. Dicesola, and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pelaw, General and Mrs. A. A. Gilmore, and Corporation Counsel Whitney.

Only one literary man, Charles Dudley Warner, and nearly a baker's dozen of millionaires present. Not one of Whitelaw Reid's brother editors of New York graced his nuptials. This looks bad for the brotherhood of letters. The fact is Reid is a clever man, but he is also a snob. His sudden elevation was too much for his republicanism, if he ever had any, and he has ever since been a persistent and he must confess a successful luff hunter.

The Denver News says: "If the chief of police wants a 'metropolitan' force he will see to it that there is a regulation 'shirt collar prescribed for use by every man. The shirt collar is as much a part of a uniform as the hat is, and the proof of this may be found in the appearance of any 'metropolitan' policeman in the 'United States.' His matter of collar should be attended to once. If the policeman have the 'regulation' collar he will undoubtedly be able to keep his shirt on under the most trying circumstances."

Grant declined to allow the Mexicans to give him a big dinner as he came on business. To one acquainted with Grant's history since his retirement from the presidency the announcement that he came on business would at once agitate the cook.

The Leadville Democrat is a veritable Mark Tapley, and is jolly under very creditable circumstance. Witness the following quotation from the introduction to an editorial, entitled "Signs of Promise." "Because we lost the last campaign; because we lost our democratic majority in congress, and because the recent municipal elections have gone against us, 'many good but nervous democrats fear the party is falling hopelessly to the rear. No greater mistake could possibly be made. These things are but the necessary means by which we are disciplined for victory.'"

The Denver people in their author's carnival have been guilty of a curious omission in leaving Thackeray entirely out of their list. This is rather strange for what more picturesque character, is there in letters than "Esmond," what more quaintly odd than "Dobbin," what more chivalric than Col. Newcome, what more picturesque than "Pendennis," what more lovely than "Amelia," what more piquant than "Becky Sharp" or more gruff and characteristic than "Rawdon Crawley." Indeed we must pause or the list will be too extended. It seems to us a mistake to have omitted Thackeray from the author's carnival.

The St. Louis striking street car conductors and drivers, who at first had the sympathy of the press and public, and who lost it by their riotous conduct, have been made to submit to law and order, by armed policemen, enforced by a Gatling gun. Workmen have, no doubt, the right to sell or refuse to sell their labor, but they have no right to say that other men shall not exert the same right. Striking, however, tends to lawlessness and lawlessness alienates sympathy. Force meets force and as a part is necessarily less than the whole the class goes down before the species, and society tramples over the small aggregation of individuals.

Lord Hartington made a very sensible speech last Wednesday night on the Irish question. He said that he was convinced that the evils in Ireland were of such a character that they could not be materially benefited by any changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. His conclusion was that the evils would continue to remain until the number of owners be increased. There is little doubt that absenteeism and a consequent lack of sympathy between landlord and tenant, are fertile causes of much of the troubles which now vex the green island. The clause in the Irish land bill which looks toward remedying these evils, is looked upon by Lord Hartington and such as he as pointing toward the road out of the present trouble.

## ANNA DICKINSON.

Explanation of Her Diminution with John Stetson—Her Opinion of that "Compound of Ignorance," Public Opinion—Stetson's View of the Contest.

To the Editor of the Herald,

Through the universally read and personally friendly columns of the New York Herald I say to John Stetson, in answer to his accusations of me, that I had ample reason in law, justice and common sense for my action in refusing to appear at the Chestnut Street opera house, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 12th of April, as per contract. That he knew these reasons, in part, through my telegrams of the 2d of April, ten days previous, and in part through his own guilty consciousness of some very shabby proceedings he was at the time countenancing, with intent to spring them on me, when I would be powerless to escape consequences. So soon as he is ready to bring his threatened suit against me I will be ready with proof of what I here declare, and with it the proof also of defamation of character, and shameless falsehood, in his card "to the public."

To this public I do not appeal. Let the courts decide. I refuse to follow his lead by making the newspapers the arena of this contest. I refuse to fight in such wise a man whose weapons are the naked fists of bullying and lying. I refuse interviews and statements now as I have again and again refused them under almost intolerable provocation through the past, because my experience of the last five years has taught me that it is enough for this public to know I am engaged in any controversy to insure for my antagonist—praise; for me—condemnation.

I am conscious that no American living has more justly earned the right of respectful consideration by her countrymen and women. I have been absolutely condemned without sight and without knowledge in all I have attempted for years, because by this attempt I have dared to do in my own person and for myself what I have through all my life, since I was a girl of sixteen, done in behalf of others—face, not with bravado, but unflinchingly that most merciless of tyrants, the compound of public ignorance and public intolerance known as public opinion. For five years I have said to it, "Forget my past, and look at my present work and judge it for itself, and of itself alone." I have been answered, "No I will never see the artist nor the art, since I will hold an opaque or a distorted glass, labeled, 'Anna Dickinson,' between my eyes, and all you may attempt to do."

It is my misfortune to have won a great fame, since I have not with it a great fortune nor an idle nature. Politics and place debarred me, the lyceum platform crumbled to dust, inclination and ability leading me, a homely, need and bitter necessity spurring me on, I have tried to do what an unknown woman would have been fully accorded the opportunity to do, and have been constantly confronted with the words, even in this last attempt: "You can not come into this theatre or secure this engagement or command a suitable presentation of yourself and your work. Why? Because you are incapable? No. Because we lack confidence in your ability? No. But because you are not rich enough to do this thing alone we will take no risk since, though we believe you can do it, the American public has decided it don't you want you to do it, and the majority of the American newspapers stand ready, whatever you accomplish, to cry you down. Further, when any brain work of yours comes to our boards at the hands of a so-called artist, whose vanity refuses your presence at rehearsals, whose ignorance butchers and mangles your play almost past recognition, whose meanness lies about you, and whose dishonesty holds the property of your manuscript and \$1,000 of your painfully earned money, while not even pretending they are not your due, be grateful that even such a show has been accorded you. If you complain it will be the acknowledged success, on the inside of the ring who will be sustained, not you and your just cause, whom we help to keep outside of it. Don't you make any mistake. The public will see it in the same light."

It is my misfortune to have loved my country with a love so absolute that it has had it in its power to give me almost mortal wounds before I would yield faith in it; my misfortune, since, if I had been less slow of apprehension, I might have spared myself much pain, and a great many other people an active and persistent display of dastardly cruelty.

I have learned my lesson at last, and pray with all the ardor of my soul for an open pathway to another land where I am an absolute stranger, where, since no gratitude is owed me for past faithful services rendered and pleasures bestowed, I may be sure of escaping insults and may hope for a fair opportunity to prove what I can do and for an honest verdict on the thing done. So may it be.

And may heaven grant that the sort of justice a multitude of people have given to me may never be meted to them, for under it they would live sunk in despair or "curse God and die."

ANNA DICKINSON.

Elizabeth N. J., April 18, 1881.

## Inspired By Jealousy.

Denver News.

Correspondents in the east have recently been sending to the News extracts from eastern papers reflecting upon the mental, moral and spiritual condition of the inhabitants of the Centennial state. The News has hitherto not considered these charges worthy of refutation, or even of notice, as they have inherent evidences of being manufactured especially for the market for which they were intended. When, however, a newspaper of such preeminence as the Chicago Times gives place, and by so doing indorses the assertions of its special correspondent, it would seem about time that this folly of berating a whole community should be put a stop to.

The Chicago Times' special correspondent has attained his information and drawn his conclusions in reference to the places he writes so glibly about, evidently second hand, as is shown in the fact that he fails to even mention that Albuquerque for example has now a population composed of great part of thrifty and wealthy American storekeepers, who in the majority of cases came west from Chicago. Further, for the special information of the Chicago Times if not for its special correspondent, it may be stated that all the assertions made by him were made as far back as 1876 and '77, against many of the places he writes of, whose condition has so changed as to compare not unfavorably with that of Chicago itself.

If the Chicago Times really wants to know something about the condition of Colorado and of the advancement toward civilization of its inhabitants, let it seek it at the hands of their late special correspondent in Mexico, Professor H. S. Jacobs, who probably will be able to tell them a much, if not more, about the state than he did of the dead empire and prehistoric life to be found in Arizona and Mexico.

## The Narrow Gauge System.

Denver Republican.

As a general thing, the narrow gauge roads constructed in this country have been short lines intended for local service and to cheaply connect communities with standard gauge lines. Recently, however, the idea of constructing trunk lines of three feet gauge, which was the favorite scheme of many of the early narrow gauge advocates, has been revived and constitutes a new phase of the situation at present. In a recent issue that excellent publication, the Railway Age, published a table by states, of all narrow gauge roads in the United States, of which the following is a condensation and recapitulation:

STATES.	1879.	1881.
Alabama.....	5.50	5.50
Arkansas.....	73.00	84.00
California.....	212.89	236.44
Colorado.....	467.15	802.50
Florida.....	8.25	68.00
Georgia.....	131.00	156.50
Idaho.....	130.00	220.00
Indiana.....	249.00	254.50
Iowa.....	115.36	152.36
Kansas.....	133.33	152.20
Kentucky.....	128.00	169.00
Louisiana.....	37.00	49.00
Maine.....	10.00	10.00
Massachusetts.....	15.00	36.00
Michigan.....	34.44	25.83
Minnesota.....	94.50	143.35
Mississippi.....	60.80	74.00
Missouri.....	99.00	133.00
Montana.....	111.10	84.10
Nevada.....	.....	65.50
Nebbraska.....	76.75	241.10
New Hampshire.....	26	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	10.00
New Mexico.....	60.64	67.97
New York.....	96.00	96.00
North Carolina.....	60.28	132.00
Ohio.....	552.28	753.31
Oregon.....	35.00	120.00
Pennsylvania.....	349.48	417.29
South Carolina.....	60.50	68.25
Tennessee.....	36.00	69.00
Texas.....	296.50	497.50
Utah.....	314.70	248.20
Vermont.....	.....	36.00
Virginia.....	55.50	90.50
Washington Territory.....	69.50	39.50
West Virginia.....	6.16	34.16
Wisconsin.....	94.97	107.00
Total.....	4,187.78	5,961.57

Number of narrow gauge roads in 1879, 148; in 1880, 149.

This shows that within two years the mileage of the narrow gauge roads has increased from 4,188 to 5,962 miles, a gain of 1,774 miles.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of section 6, chapter 59, of the general laws of Colorado, I will, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1881, in front of the postoffice in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public sale one gray pony, the property of Geo. Giltner, for pasture and keep of said pony.

W. d. 30 at



Bradlaugh seems to have some right on his side, though not very reputable.

The work of cleaning the city goes bravely on. The southern part of the city has not been reached yet.

It is to be regretted that the motion for the senate to go into executive session was not carried. The deadlock had a narrow escape.

The rumors about the sale of the Tribune seem to vary with the prejudice of the writers. Generally it is best not to put much confidence in such reports as they are intended to help in competition rather than give accurate information.

Chicago merchants are opposing pooling. It will do no hurt to make some demonstration against arbitrary and unnecessary increase in freights. But before visiting the abolition of the pooling system they should think whether anything as good could be substituted in its place.

Secretary Lincoln is doing a very just thing in sending to their regiments such officers as have had easy positions for a long time. Too much favoritism undoubtedly has been shown in giving some officers detached duties. These men will not take the place of those who have always had the hard service.

Our dispatches indicate that Senator Conkling and his immediate friends are among the most strenuous opponents of an executive session of the senate. They esteem their own business of more importance. It is more important to defeat the nomination of Robertson than to act in the interest of the whole country.

The people of Ouray and other settlements on the borders of the reservation have submitted to much hardships and propose to enjoy the fruits of them. They will take the cream of the land. The Muldoon says: "We may see the names of F. W. Pitkin and Dan Day underneath the business end of a reservation coal stake."

The democrats would do better if they would sit still during the deadlock and make no speeches. Yesterday one of the democratic senators treated the country to a defense of slavery. Soon we shall have a repetition of the ante-bellum speeches. If Jefferson Davis was only in the senate we might have a speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The New York legislature is likely to interfere in the matter of telegraph rates. The monopoly cannot continue longer. We think wiser legislation would be to fine the company a \$100 for not delivering a message promptly. The management of good responsible messengers cannot be secured in towns of this size.

The Solid Muldoon makes sport of the rumored war. Our state papers usually make themselves ridiculous. The trick of getting up a sensation about a Ute war cannot be played with success every three months. One of the good things the removal of the Utes will accomplish will be the stopping of this continual lying and attempts to get up an Indian war.

The short engagement in this city of Kate Claxton was remarkably successful. The company deserved the patronage so generously given. We understand that the company will play a short engagement here on its return from California in July. We trust it will and are sure that it will receive a hearty welcome from its host of friends in this city who are grateful for the pleasure it has given them.

Last night Whitelaw Reed was married to Miss Mills. Mr. Reed's career has been remarkably successful. He was simply famous as a western correspondent prior to 1872. He was then suddenly promoted at the age of 33 to the proudest editorial position in the country. He has held this position with great honor to himself. Few men in the country have wielded a wider or stronger influence. He has moulded the opinions and stirred the convictions of the most intelligent newspaper readers in the country. He will have the kindest wishes of those who read his paper as well as of personal friends for his future happiness.

Secretary Kirkwood is a pure and able statesman but his ideas of civil service reform will not commend themselves to any outside of the machine. The custom had prevailed to promote those who merited promotion, but now appointments are mere matters of favoritism for political purposes. It is easy to see that this will demoralize the service. If the clerks understand that faithfulness, diligence and ability will win for them promotion it is a stimulant to work; but if not they are careless and reckless. Civil service reform may have a good deal of humbug about it, but it will not be because of making appointments depend upon merit.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday says: "The shipments from the Morning Star mine have been greatly decreased lately and only development work is being prosecuted. The ore shipped this month will not exceed six hundred tons. The lower Half Way House shaft is not being worked, a new shaft on the Waterloo being sunk to catch the same ore body. This shaft will also be connected with the upper Morning Star workings. The shaft is now one hundred and fifty feet deep and yesterday a quantity of water came into the shaft. This will necessitate putting up machinery and a pump at once."

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

An article in Harper's Weekly accompanied by a cartoon, has drawn attention to the fact that what is needed most in this country is skilled labor. If the masters of a trade, whether that of a carpenter or a blacksmith, a tanner or a jeweller cannot employ an apprentice without fear of the detestable "unions," then too much attention cannot be called to the fact. The greater portion of our skilled mechanics of to-day are not of American parentage; they are Germans, French, English and everything but American. The supply of skilled mechanics who come from America is not only small, but daily growing smaller; we not only have not an adequate supply, but we are fast losing the opportunity to increase that supply unless something is done. We trust too much in the hands of those who have lately come from Europe, and who are skilled and competent in their various trades.

Now, what is the reason of this and why is it not possible for American lads, who are proverbially bright, quick and trustworthy, to fill the places now occupied by foreigners? We may find even in a casual study of the question that the two most important reasons or causes are first, that there is a disinclination among American boys to learn a trade, and that the restrictions on the employment of apprentices maintained by trades unions, keep many from employment.

Both these reasons are bad and unreasonable. Every boy should know some trade. It will not injure one in his chances of attaining a high position if able to call himself a master mechanic. It is not possible that every one should be a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher, or a clerk, for some must be contented to be simply mechanics. And it is just this desire to be a doctor or a clerk that deters so many from following the path which they are fitted for by nature and capability. The boy in the country leaves his farm to run to waste in order to become a clerk in the city. There seems a halo of respectability around a clerk and none around a farmer, a doctor or a lawyer seems to many much beyond a mechanic who can build substantially, or who can perform work and not have it affected by the first breath of air that comes to test their workmanship. That this is an idea which is wrong, that it is a notion which does much harm not only to the boys themselves, but to the country, many have already, and others are slowly awakening to the fact. Something must be done, or else the mechanics of the country must all be aliens in birth, taste and thought.

There is a bitterness against the old apprenticeship system. Perhaps that bitterness is too great to be overcome. If so, then it is not necessary that a part of our public education should be industrial? The industrial education already being given at our scientific schools meets with great success. A pupil may obtain certain rudiments, a certain training of hand and eye in a few months which would be acquired only by years of apprenticeship. The elementary part of this instruction could, at small expense, be introduced into our schools. It would perhaps generate a taste for work at a trade alike honorable and useful.

## PROSCRIPTION IN COLORADO.

The anti-Chinese resolutions of the city of Breckenridge have had a bad effect on the future of that city. It is said that capitalists who thought of investing money there have concluded not to, because of the communistic spirit this displays. The result is natural. Capitalists won't invest money in the south where negroes are bulldozed. Nor will they be willing to invest money in Colorado mining camps where a proscriptive policy is pursued toward the Chinese. The prime reason is that a capitalist wants to feel secure in investing his money. He won't go where outsiders tell him what he shall and what he shall not pay his men, or what kind of men he shall hire and what kind he shall not. Capital is the most timid, sensitive thing in the world. It won't go where it is limited or bound by laws or customs which are proscriptive, discriminating or partial. It wants to have free course and fair play for itself and that which it uses. The granger railroad laws of the west in 1874 and 1875 stopped the investment of capital in railroads in the west for years. There were some who were foolish enough to urge such a policy on Colorado during the last two sessions of the legislature but happily their counsels did not prevail. As a result Colorado had nearly 500 miles of railroad built last year and will have, as many more built this year.

Colorado is a young state full of life and energy. What we need for rapid development is the investment of capital in railroads, smelters, manufactures and mining. We must do everything to make capitalists feel secure so that money will flow here freely. Any discriminations against races or labor reform foolishness should therefore be frowned down by the public sentiment of the citizens of this state.

Demagogism should be at a discount in politicians or parties. The people of this state are as bright and strong as in any other state. They should not be afraid to enter into competition with any men or class of men. We sometimes make our boast that birth or favoritism don't help a man much in this country. Every man passes for what he himself is worth. This is democracy and common sense. We think a man who has neither brains nor industry, nor pluck should go to the wall. Let not this boast be an idle one. If we are not able to compete with others' ability and more industrious who come here, our own philosophy says we should go to the wall. We should not shrink from its teachings.

Governor Rout can now thank President Garfield for not calling him to the cabinet. Rout and Dorsey were friends, and the exposure of Dorsey's Star contracts would have been decidedly unpleasant for Governor Rout as postmaster general.

It is a matter of congratulation rather to the country. A stalwart don't believe in detecting the official shortcomings of his friends so long as he is an active machine man. We don't think Governor Rout would have taken a penny that did not belong to him, if he had been made postmaster general, but he would have hushed up these frauds.

The New York Herald censures the administration of President Hayes for the "star route frauds," and calls it sanctimonious and hypocritical. It should be remembered that this is the only scandal it was investigated by a democratic house and nothing wrong was proven. The blame that should be attached to Hayes is that he did not appoint a postmaster general shrewd enough to detect the frauds of his subordinates.

England has her Ireland land question, Russia her nihilists, Germany her socialists, but America has nothing more important to agitate her than the distribution of a few offices. The senate, however, spends weeks in wrangling over the question of who shall have control of certain places and while the country may turn from the discussions with disgust, yet the Americans may congratulate themselves upon the fact that our annuals are dull and that no serious questions command attention.

The position of Hale in the caucus is conclusive proof that President Garfield desires that his nomination be acted on at once. The deadlock will be broken.

Senator Conkling is lobbying with the democrats to defeat a republican nominee. He is assisted by an ex-democratic senator of the most pronounced type. This is being staid.

It is a pity that the "Reminiscences" of Carlyle were ever published. Before his death he was thought to be a man of much too good an opinion of himself; his conversation abounded in slurs and unjust criticisms, and many took much less pleasure in his writings from owing to this fact. But for what he gave the world in his greatest writings his faults might much more easily have been forgotten had not his "Reminiscences" been published. These remarkable volumes bring dismay even to his friends. The frequency of the denunciations found in them surprises those who personally knew him; his judgments are so severe, his ridicule and contempt so often expressed and his opinions so egotistical that the general verdict must be that Mr. Carlyle was a morose and morbid and uncomfortable man. It is much easier to forgive one for expressions of dislike uttered during conversation with one's friends, but when a man of Carlyle's ability, basking in the sunshine of the good will of those foremost in literary life deliberately sits down and writes of friends with scathing sarcasm, one must regret that he gives way to feelings which are unworthy of an apostle of truth who has taught us to measure men by their manliness and not by what the world styles success.

We were somewhat criticised for certain alleged harsh opinions expressed last week, regarding Disraeli. The following, from the New York Tribune, will not be more agreeable to some of our readers: "The Englishman is in a regulation state of funeral decorum, loudly protesting that he has lost his great man. But his death will break no hearts. Indeed, in this life and this death there is no question of hearts at all. But up the hatchment! lower the dust into the receptacle provided for it! say 'Veni, Domine, Vanitas, Vanitas!' and wait for the coming of the next adventurer. It was a pretty play—nothing in the Arabian Nights finer—what a pity it should have an end!"

Dr. Hull has retired from the Pueblo Democrat and is succeeded by Colonel D. R. Murray, a brother of the governor of Utah. The Democrat now appears as a daily. The departure of Dr. Hull from journalism deserves more than a passing notice. His republican contemporaries have always respected him though of a different political party. His political writings were the outcome of honest convictions. Though we have differed widely from him, we have never questioned his honesty of conviction. Such men dignify journalism because they do not express their opinions simply because they are paid for it. The sincere good wishes of the press will follow Dr. Hull in his retirement.

## RUBY CAMP.

Glimpses of What is Doing in the Gunnison

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE

RUBY CAMP, April 16.—A week ago we got an addition of some four feet of snow which took us back in fond memory to January. The last few days have been warm and pleasant, and the snow which came a week ago has so settled as to now be scarcely noticeable. The depth at present, on the ground is from five to seven feet. When this late snow came, the old snow was soft and wet, and this together with the new fallen snow made the Gunnison river impassable for the first time during this winter. There has been a strong force at work shoveling out the road for a few days past, and it is probably open by this time.

Every day brings us additions to our population. Many of these are of our last year's men who went out for the winter, but among them are quite a number who have come for the first time. For these latter it is yet too early as the ground is covered with snow and will be for a month or six weeks to come.

The melting of the snow is beginning to trouble some in shafts in causing increase of flow of water, but I know of but one in which work has been suspended on this account.

The prospects and future of our camp never looked so bright as at present. All now see that we have the richest fissure vein district in the state and that it will soon become the most productive; that development alone is needed to place Ruby at the head of the silver-producing districts of the state.

A strong force of men are now at work on the Forest Queen and Ruby King mines, and both of these great mines are showing up better and better as they get deeper in them.

An increased force has been put in the Venango, and the richest ore yet found in this district of which ores is now being taken out. The ore vein is from one to two feet thick, and all along the shaft it shows better at the bottom of the shaft than at the top; showing rapid increase in size and richness of vein in greater depth. The Venango is now believed quite as valuable a vein as the Forest Queen. The company (Silver Mountain Mining company) have secured 3000 feet in this vein.

The shaft on the Micawber is now down 96 feet, and the ore is constantly improving in quantity as they get deeper. The last thirty feet of the shaft has been entirely within ore, and for this distance nothing but ore has been raised from it. How much thicker the ore vein is, is not known. There are now quite a number of men at work on other veins in the vicinity of the Micawber, and between that and the Venango, hoping to meet with like success at depth, and it is probable that some, at least, will be successful in the realization of their hopes.

The rich vein of ore reached in the Durango some two weeks ago is still with them, showing it to be a true and continuous vein.

The Milwaukee is now showing a good vein of little silver ore. There are few more promising veins in the district than this. It is little development upon it. The mines in Peeler and O-be-joyful basins, which generally included as in Ruby district, are now attracting considerable attention at present, and some rich strikes are reported, but I have no particulars.

From present indications the anthracite coal is likely to soon attract as much attention as the silver mines. The railroad companies are buying up all the anthracite they can get hold of. So far, anthracite coals have only been located where it was seen to crop out, and between and around the locations made, there are no doubt thousands of acres of coal that could be reached at a moderate depth by shafting. Much of this work will probably be done the coming summer, but as yet I have heard of none who think of doing this. By finding the overlying rock in place, there would be no risk in sinking.

April 21.—The weather is clear and warm and snow going fast. E. C.

## The Bloody (?) Utes.

From the Solid Muldoon.

Inasmuch as the Denver and other Colorado papers have been surfeited with paragraphical lies and interviews regarding an early outbreak of the Utes, it might be well to state a few facts in connection therewith. First, most of the reports indicating an early outbreak grew out of a recent interview with Senator Rhodes, of Larimer. The senator may possibly have been in this section looking for an Eden. If so, he found it. Second, the senator saw quite a number of prospectors and ranchers already on the reservation, and his party not being in condition to march at a moment's notice, he invented this cock-and-bull story to prevent others from encroaching until he and his companion could get in. Now there is not wealth enough in San Juan to hire the Uncompahgre Utes to make a bad break. They know the whites are well armed and determined, and moreover, they are aware that the pioneers of this country are on the reservation and propose to stay. Our people have endured the privations and hardships of frontier life entirely too long to allow a lot of tender feet and legislative mud hens to slip in and stake the greenest pastures and choicest beds of coal until our greed is satisfied. The Muldoon has from time to time promulgated paragraphs calculated to induce the unsophisticated to believe the reservation dangerous grounds, but we had a motive in view. We are for Ouray and her people first, last and all the time, and now that those in

whose interests we labor are satisfied, we lift the veil and invite you to sail in. The Uncompahgre Utes admit they have been paid for their lands and are ready to fold their tents and retire whenever the government so orders. The Muldoon will not be outdone in point of candor by the Utes, but frankly admit that we have done considerable lying to prevent trespassing until the snow was gone and we were ready. We are ready. We are there. Paradox, Lower Miguel, Cow creek, Naturita and other valleys are already staked, and still the work goes bravely on.

## The Aztec Ruins of the San Juan Basin.

From the Durango Record.

Anybody who has traveled over any extent of this portion of the Rocky mountain regions, has noticed the signs of an extinct race exemplified in remnants of walls, ditches, roads, fortifications and what must have been, large and populous cities, the ruins of which cover a great extent of country. The nature of the country and the vastness of the ruins, go to show that this extinct race must have been intelligent and versed in some of the arts, and they must have inhabited this region for centuries. They cultivated the soil, raising both vegetables and cereals, and had some mode of transporting the material for their buildings and for other purposes.

There are three classes of ruins, the boulder, sandstone and the adobe. The boulder structures seem to have been very rude and are the most numerous, being from a few feet, to two hundred feet in dimensions. Most of them have been circular in shape, and judging from the amount of boulders, they could not have been more than one story high. Nearly all of them seem to have been built on the edges of bluffs or the tops of small knolls, commanding an extended view of the surrounding country. I think the large ones were corrals, or cow pens, and the smaller ones dwellings.

The sandstone ruins must have been large blocks of buildings, some 300x600 feet in extent, and four stories high, and have been divided into many rooms of nearly all sizes. They must have constituted the center of population or a town, and all classes of ruins are scattered around them, as in a town of to-day, with the smaller buildings around a capitol or college of learning.

Of the adobe ruins, we have but little to say, as the vestiges are so nearly obliterated that they can scarcely be traced. Most of them are found in low bottoms where they have been very numerous and of large size.

A class of pottery differing entirely from anything manufactured at the present day, is found in these ruins, and pieces scattered all over the country. Whole pots or crocks have been dug out which will hold from two quarts to two gallons. They bulge out at the center, contracting again at the top with an aperture from four to eight inches across.

This pottery is all made of the same material and is of the same thickness, that is about a quarter of an inch. The color and finish are all different, some being rough and others smooth, some being checkered and figured with red, blue and black paint. Some of the crocks have had handles or horns on them, imitations of snakes' heads, dogs' heads or paws, eagles and other birds. Some have had painted or drawn on them, pictures or tarantulas, centipedes, snakes and other reptiles.

The first of the ruins coming down the Canon Carisa are the cliff houses. They are generally from 8x10 to 12x14 feet in dimensions, and are located from 100 to 250 feet above the valley, or bottom of the canon, on the brink of the bluffs. It has been claimed by some that these houses were originally built on the level ground, and that the canon has gradually worn down and left them high and dry. I think they were shepherd's huts, put up as look-outs. All of them are on the brink of the hills and none can be found back in the level country, and this is a dry region, there being only a few springs and has only been good for grazing.

The country has numerous towers and landmarks, and in the distance you see peaks or monuments towering above the rugged country seventy-five miles away. All of these have undoubtedly been signal stations, as nearly all of them have indications of fire having been kept on them.

The first sandstone ruin as you go down the San Juan river is about fifteen miles below the mouth of Canon Largo, on the north side of the river, about one mile below Bloomfield and half a mile from the river. Remnants of walls three stories high are still standing. The building has been 300x50 feet in dimensions, and was evidently divided into small rooms. The thickness of the walls is from one and a half to two feet. There is first a layer of rock four or five feet thick, then two or three layers of rock an inch thick, and so on. They are well matched, cut and fitted in regular layers, adobe mud being used for mortar. When I first saw these ruins, pine strings twenty feet long, were in the walls, and they were as sound and tough as could be. Most of the timbers have now been removed, and the walls partially destroyed and the ruins dug into, for relics and building material. The indications in the interior seem to show that this magnificent structure was destroyed by fire, as most of the timbers are charred, and some burned in two.

## Disraeli's Audacity.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne writes to the Boston Herald concerning Lord Beaconsfield's audacity. "Some years ago, while he was still plain Disraeli, he was at a large dinner, where his wife also was present—an excellent lady, but not distinguished for outward attraction. It happened that her next neighbor at the table was Bernal Osborne, and, after the ladies had withdrawn, the latter (who has the manners of a city cabman) broke out in a loud voice: 'Good God, Disraeli, how on earth did you come to marry that woman?' Hereupon ensued an appalled hush, all eyes fixed on Disraeli. At length he said, with his quiet, frigid drawl: 'Partly for one reason which you, Osborne, are incapable of understanding—gratitude! This completely crushed the vivacious Osborne.'

## Skeletons in.

Indianapolis Herald.

Senatorial courtesy under the rule of Conkling and the senators from the south, is only the polite name for an American oligarchy. The people should step on the affair, and do it immediately.

## Some Compliments.

The Silver World has the following complimentary remarks upon two gentlemen well known in this city: "Judge Burris is fully sustaining the record he made while district attorney and the high expectations of the public. He is verifiably a just and upright judge and is giving most complete satisfaction to bar and people. We regret that space prevents our publication this week of his able and clear charge to the grand jury."

"District Attorney Goudy, who is in Lake City for the first time, we believe, is winning a host of friends by his social qualities, and golden opinions by his masterly management of the cases of the people. He is the right man in the right place, and his appointment reflects credit upon Judge Burris."

The Solid Muldoon brings the following discouraging agricultural information from the reservation: "Shavenaux has bid adieu to agricultural exercises. The mould board of his plow is turned to the weather, and his rope harness hangs idly on the lower lumbar vertebra of his teepee. This thing of palming off pumpkin for watermelon seeds will eventually ruin all tastes for agriculture among our red neighbors."

## Racers Arrived.

James Page, of Cheyenne, and Mr. Fitzgerald have arrived with their stable of trotters to engage in next week's races. Among the lot are "Teaser," the handsome trotting horse in the state, with a record of 2:28, and "Kitty," whose record is 2:36.

Mr. Moore and several other gentlemen have arrived from Wichita, Kansas, with their horses for next week's races. They have their well-known trotter "Ada Paul," with a record of 2:26, and the pacer, "Duster." They have also a number of runners.

Deputy Sheriff Clement made a very clever capture several days ago in the person of Jose Martin, a Mexican, who had forged the name of H. M. Ripley to a \$100 check. Mr. Clement had tracked his man to Horse creek where he was almost certain that he was concealed, but for some time Martin kept himself concealed and thwarted the efforts of Officer Clement to capture him. Mr. Clement mistrusted that Martin was concealed somewhere and was being fed by his brother and his convictions proved to be true for by following him one evening Martin's hiding place was revealed to him. Martin was brought to this city but as the complaining witness failed to appear against him he was discharged.

After all the talk St. Julian will not trot in Denver.

Mr. Wm. Bush and family returned from California yesterday, via the Southern route.

There is more water now in the Monument than in the Fountain, which is a peculiarity at this season of the year.

## The Chama Inquest.

Denver Tribune.

Referring to the telegram from the foreman of the jury on the railroad accident inquest at Antonita, published in the Tribune yesterday, wherein it is stated that the railroad officials were undertaking to defeat the inquiry, General Superintendent Cushing says: "I can assure you, that it is an untruth manufactured from whole cloth. What object could we possibly have in such actions? Why should we go to spiriting witnesses away? We have nothing to fear from the inquest. And about throwing obstacles in the way of an investigation: It is nonsense! The jury asked for a special train to visit the scene of the accident, and they got it. This morning they telegraphed for passes to go to Fort Garland to interview the wounded there, and we immediately wired them the transportation they asked. Does this look like obstructing the judicial inquiry? The published dispatch is all bosh."

## Miss Bernhardt Expresses an Opinion.

Philadelphia Times.

"Then your Sunday, too; how wretched and lifeless. You asked me a moment ago if I go to church. Of course I do. I don't set up for being pious, but I am not the sort of creature some of the ignoble American prints have painted me. I don't as a matter of fact, encircle myself in a shroud and bestow myself in a rosewood coffin, as you doubtless firmly believe. I am not a monster of depravity. I haven't quatre vingt dix enfants either more or less. I think I may inform you within the bounds of decorum, and I think if our lives were compared for any length of time mine would stand out largely on the side of good conduct with any of the so-called clergymen who advertise their preposterous ignorance, malevolence and godlessness by taking my name into their godless pulpits and selling it with their unmanly and unchristian lips."

## Gorham and His Friends.

Denver Tribune.

Mr. Gorham's attention will be diverted from the secretaryship of the senate for a few days. He must pay some attention to his friend and partner, Mr. Brady.

## About Leadville Liquors.

Leadville Chronicle.

Some of the best French brandy is now made from potatoes.

## Who's Afraid.

N. Y. Tribune.

"There are slight symptoms in Massachusetts of a disposition to look complacently upon Butler's threat to return to politics, and to remark, 'Who's afraid?'"



Dorsey seems to have quieted down. He made his money out of postal contracts, and dislikes the investigation of Brady.

The money for the hotel is nearly raised. Those who have not contributed should call at once on the committee and subscribe their share. The project must not fail now.

Some patriot should give the republican candidates for offices in the senate \$100,000, which is about the amount of pay they would receive until November, and let the face cease.

The question of the successor of Beaconsfield as a leader of the conservative party is now being agitated. It lies between Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairnes. The latter seems to be most generally favored.

Our dispatches gives some of the details of the horrible accident on the D. & R. G. road. We believe this is the first time, in the ten years that the road has been in operation that any passenger has been killed in an accident.

The four per cents. are now at a premium of fifteen per cent. This is the highest point reached. These bonds will run until 1907, which is the only reason why the secretary of the treasury don't issue \$100,000,000 to use in redeeming the five and six per cent. bonds. But few of the holders of the six per cent. bonds desire them to be redeemed. They will prefer to have them renewed at 3½ per cent. The three per cent. bonds could now be easily floated at par.

The Leadville Herald reviews the silver interview of its correspondent with Judge Belford and decidedly differs with the conclusions of the distinguished judge, who has read all the pamphlets written on the subject. The Herald is an advocate of hard and honest money, though it does give a generous support to its most dangerous enemy in the state.

If George William Curtis is so much stronger and abler a man than Roscoe Conkling, how does it happen that he has been so badly beaten in the strife for the leadership of the Republican party of New York? Men are judged in this world by what they do, and not by what they might have done under certain circumstances.—Denver Republican.

Because he doesn't care enough about success to stoop to use the means necessary to obtain it. He values self respect more than what some people call success.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has ascertained that the youngest man who carried a musket in the late war is John A. Pressler, of Westmoreland, Kan., formerly corporal of company F, Fifty fourth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was born in 1847, entered the service in 1862 and was discharged in July, 1865.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

Judge J. C. Helm, of this district, has as good a record. He was born in 1848, and entered the army in 1861 as a drummer boy. At fifteen years of age he carried a musket in the ranks as an enlisted soldier in the regular army.

The people of Colorado Springs have had a full week of pleasure in the new Opera House. There have been nights when the Opera House would have held more, and we presume the profits to the proprietors have not been large. We ought to have some public spirit about patronizing all good entertainments; as the Opera House has been built at a large expense so that we might have the opportunity of attending them.

Certain republican papers are persistently sneering at Mahone and Riddleberger and Gorham, and are constantly ridiculing the republican senators. In so doing they are virtually opposing the anti-bourbon coalition in Virginia and are doing what they can to aid the democracy. It may be the first and highest duty of republican papers to direct their chief efforts to the strengthening of the democratic party; but it does not so appear to the ordinary comprehension.—[Denver Republican.]

This reminds us that certain republican papers persistently sneered at the reconciliation policy of President Hayes in 1877. The Denver Tribune of yesterday [showed] in a very interesting manner how the southern policy of Mr. Hayes was endorsed by the Mahone movement. The only difference is that the republicans tried to break the solid south by kindness instead of trading offices. We prefer the former policy.

The only scandal which has been connected with President Hayes' administration is now becoming prominent. It is very strange that anti-reformers and stalwarts don't smile and say, "I told you so." But the reason they don't is obvious. Brady was never a reformer. He was one of the two or three machine men in the administration. He was an active partisan of the senatorial triumvirate Cameron, Conkling, and Logan. None of the reformers have been caught. They may possibly have been simple minded about wire pulling, but they have been faithful officers to the government. They have not stolen any money or allowed others to steal. The purity of President Hayes' administration is the best answer to sneers at his attempts at civil service reform. He may have attempted inconsistent impracticable things; but he collected revenue with less loss and expense to the government than any predecessor. This is the kind of reform we want to see.

## MANITOU'S GUESTS.

### New England's Delegation to Pike's Peak.

#### From the Land of Culture to the Land of Canons.

#### How They Came, What They Did and Where They Go.

The first detachment of the excursion party which left Boston on Tuesday, April 18, reached this city about two o'clock Sunday afternoon. Only a few moments stop was made in this city, the train proceeding at once to Manitou where arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the entire party at the Beebe house. A representative of the GAZETTE who was especially detailed for the purpose, met the party at the Sixteenth Street depot, Denver, just after they had partaken of breakfast at the American house and as they were boarding the special train which was in waiting for them. Owing to the terrible freshets in Illinois the party arrived at Denver nineteen hours later than the time expected notwithstanding the fact that they left Chicago two hours ahead of the specified time. With the exception of several aggravating delays nothing happened between Boston and Denver which in the least marred the pleasure of the excursionists. Every road which furnished them transportation left not a stone unturned to make the journey over their respective lines one of pleasure and safety.

It seems that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific took especial pains to furnish the handsomest train of the trip. It consisted of eight Pullman palace cars, two hotel cars, two baggage cars, drawn by two of the handsomest engines on the road. To this part of the journey many of the excursionists frequently refer, and it is evident that the Rock Island route has won favor in the eyes of the New England patrons of the excursion which will always be remembered.

From Kansas City to Denver over the Kansas Pacific road, the journey was tedious and monotonous to some, while to others it was one of interest. Here, as upon the Rock Island route, the officials had spared no pains to make the journey one of comfort and pleasure to the participants, and although that part of the country which the Kansas Pacific traverses is devoid of handsome and picturesque scenery, many of the party look back to that part of the trip with no little amount of satisfaction. The journey across the plains was necessarily slow, as the train was heavy and the wind high. As we before stated, a special train, provided by the Denver & Rio Grande, stood in readiness at the Sixteenth street depot, with which the party was to be conveyed to Manitou. This train consisted of six reclining chair cars, two coaches, two baggage cars and two engines, in charge of two of the oldest and most popular conductors on the road, Messrs. Lyden and Greer. Mr. F. C. Nims, the very gentlemanly and popular passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, took an active interest in the welfare of the excursionists, and in providing their transportation he did not propose to furnish accommodations in any sense of the word inferior to any furnished by the other roads over which the party had previously travelled. No sooner had the train reached the outskirts of Denver than the passengers began to give utterance to expressions of admiration in reference to the surrounding country. It was clear and pleasant during the down trip. Each peak and mountain range stood out in bold relief against the dark blue sky, while the snowy range, with its white capped peaks, fairly glistened in the bright sunlight.

The scene was certainly a grand one and would have drawn out expressions of admiration from those who had seen it a hundred—yes a thousand times before. "What a relief it is," remarked one of the excursionists, "to have something that attracts the eye after passing over the barren, treeless plains." Castle Rock and other points of interest mentioned in the guide book were passed in rapid succession and when the Divide was reached a short stop was made in order to give the excursionists an opportunity to view Lake Palmer.

Some stepped to the brink of the lake and quaffed the ice-cold water which always exists there, while others stood upon the platform and inhaled the keen, exhilarating mountain air. Just one in the entire party had been there before, and he crossed the Divide at this point long before the iron horse had premeditated such a journey. So far the train had made a good average run, no effort having been made to accomplish speed. "Slow but safe is the motto of the Rio Grande," said Mr. Nims to one of the party, "even if it does take a little longer to make the run."

Just here it would be well to give a brief outline of the manner in which the excursion is conducted and by whom. The trip was planned and arranged by Raymond and Whitcomb, of Boston, special pains having been taken in selecting those routes known to combine the greatest variety of scenery attainable in a journey to and from California. When the trip is complete the distance traveled by the party will be about 8,000 miles, this includes a trip to the Yosemite, which most

of the party will undertake although it is not marked out on the programme.

In completing the arrangements nothing has been left undone that could in the least add to the comfort of each and every one in the party. The tickets numbering 120 are handsomely bound in morocco with gilt edges. As the journey over a certain stretch of road is accomplished the coupon for that road is detached, leaving them intact, thus doing away with any danger of losing them. A room clerk and baggage master accompany the excursion whose exclusive business is to assign rooms to the guests and care for their baggage. Before the train had reached Castle Rock each and every passenger had been assigned rooms at the Beebe House and upon arrival all they had to do was to hand their card containing the number of their room to the bell boy who conducted them to it without delay.

This excursion is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. A. Whitcomb, of Somerville, Mass., who is a competent and experienced railroad man. He has traversed the entire route for the purpose of making the arrangements with the railroads and hotels and is consequently conversant with every inch of territory which will be covered by the excursion. When the party started from Boston they were divided into eight car loads numbering from 1 to 8. Those who were assigned to cars 6 and 8 at Boston continue to keep them until the end of the journey. On Sunday we published a complete list of the party which it will not be necessary to repeat. The only additions to the party at Denver were Mr. F. C. Nims, the general passenger agent of the D. & R. G.; Mr. H. G. Temple, of the Denver News; the Hon. Charles Bryan, of Idaho Springs; and Miss Lillian Scidmore, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The notice published in the GAZETTE Sunday morning to the effect that the special train containing the party would arrive in Colorado Springs at 11 o'clock drew a large crowd to the depot, many of whom were anxious to see friends who were with the party while others went merely out of curiosity. As the train did not reach the depot until 2 o'clock part of the crowd had dispersed although those expecting friends together with many others were found waiting.

After a halt of about 20 minutes the train continued on its journey to Manitou, where the excursionists disembarked and walked to the Beebe House. As the crowd slowly filed from the cars to the main entrance of the Beebe House, the scene was one of the most enlivening ones that Manitou has witnessed in years. The Beebe House band discoursed sweet music from the veranda, and numerous carriages occupied by Colorado Springs people, crowded the street in front. Having already been assigned their rooms, the guests at once retired to them, no doubt glad to leave the cars in which they had been confined since their departure from Kansas City. About three o'clock the guests all filed into the spacious dining room, where an excellent dinner had been provided by Mrs. Beebe. After dinner, in recognition of a kind invitation from Dr. Bell, many of the excursionists visited his private residence and viewed Moran's renowned painting of the Mount of the Holy Cross.

It was originally intended that the excursion should reach Manitou at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and thus have Sunday for rest, but the delay caused by washouts in Illinois spoiled this plan, and consequently their stay at Manitou is shortened one day.

Yesterday was spent in a carriage drive to the various points of interest surrounding Manitou, including the Garden of the Gods, Williams' Canon, Glen Eyrie, Ute Pass, and this city. This morning at six o'clock the party will take the special train, which has been held for them at Manitou, and proceed to Canon City, where they will be transferred to observation cars and a run will be made through the Grand Canon, after which they will return to Denver. Wednesday morning will be spent in a visit to Central, Black Hawk, through the famous Clear Creek Canon. On Thursday morning the party will continue their journey over the Union Pacific, stopping at Salt Lake City on the way.

Mr. Nims, the passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, will continue with the party until they have completed that part of the excursion which extends over the road which he represents, and will do everything within his power to make this part of the excursion one of the most interesting features of the entire journey.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. H. Temple, city editor of the Denver News, accompanies the excursionists through the Grand Canon to-day.

Mr. F. M. Holmes, a prominent furniture manufacturer of Boston, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, is of the party. Mr. Holmes is the tallest man in the party and measures six foot four.

Mr. Luther L. Holman, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, by his pleasing manner and courteous attention does much to make the excursion one of interest to the excursionists.

Miss Lillian Scidmore, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, accompanied the excursion as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nims.

Ex-Senator Daniel Russell of Melrose, Massachusetts, with his wife, is an occupant of car No. 6.

One of the most predominant features of

the excursion, and one which characterizes it as a New England excursion, is the fact that there are ten more ladies than gentlemen in the party.

Many expressed surprise at finding Colorado Springs so fair a representative of an eastern city, as they had evidently gained an impression that it was a small, insignificant hamlet.

"Where are all your mines?" said one gentleman to the GAZETTE reporter. "I have not seen a single mine since I left Denver."

One young lady confidently expected to see the Indians at Manitou, but sorry to say she was disappointed.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and efficient Colorado passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, is at Manitou with the excursionists, and will accompany them to the Grand Canon this morning.

Two more accommodating conductors than Coe Lyden and Levi Greer could not have been selected to run the palace train on the Denver & Rio Grande.

Every New England state is represented and it would be a hard matter to find 104 more genial or whole-souled people gathered together.

Many of the ladies are traveling alone, but under the courteous attention of J. A. Whitcomb, the manager of the excursion, they need not want for anything that may add to their comfort.

The soda springs was to the excursionists one of the leading attractions at Manitou, and the refreshing water which emanate from them was in big demand. This is not strange, considering the fact that the party have just come from Kansas.

Mr. Francis Proctor, of the Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Massachusetts, made the GAZETTE a pleasant call while in the city yesterday.

The Boston excursion party leave for the Grand Canon this morning at 6 o'clock. They start at this early hour in order to make the round trip and arrive in Denver to-morrow. The excursionists were entertained during their stay in Manitou at the Beebe House. The elegance of the furnishings, the completeness of the service and the excellence of the cuisine secured many words of praise from the large party entertained. The scenery was a source of wonder and admiration to all and expressions of pleasure were hearty and spontaneous. The springs were visited frequently and their waters were drunk with evident relish. The entire party were provided with carriages yesterday morning and were driven up Ute pass to Rainbow falls, thence to the Iron Springs, thence through the Garden of the Gods, thence to Glen Eyrie, thence to Colorado Springs and thence back to Manitou, where a superb dinner was awaiting them.

Many favorable comments were passed upon the handsome appearance presented by Colorado Springs, the excellence of its streets, the neatness of its lawns and the substantial nature of its public buildings, and the tasteful architecture of the dwellings.

The Beebe House was formally opened for the season last evening, and a hop was tendered to the excursionists and the people of Manitou and Colorado Springs, owing to the fact, however, that the party had to arise this morning at 5 o'clock to pursue their journey the majority of them retired last evening at an early hour. The music was retained, however, and the "Saratogethrown open for the pleasure of any who might wish to join in the dance.

As a souvenir to our visitors we present them this morning with an accurate and finely executed cut of Manitou as viewed from the brow of the hill on the boulevard where one first catches sight of the town. This cut will be found on the second page of this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. As a comment upon the picture we add some descriptive remarks upon Manitou and give an Indian legend concerning the origin of the springs.

Manitou itself is in the very midst of mountains, shut in on nearly every side by the lofty heights—a calm, quiet retreat with babbling waters and whispering trees, and fragrant flowers, where, if anywhere on earth, it must be a delight to be an invalid, and gradually drink in health from the invigorating air.

The springs are seven in number, almost all situated close to the stream of the Fountain. On the left side of the stream and within two or three yards of it, is the "Nayajoe," the original *Fountain qui Bouille*, or Boiling Fountain, which gave the name to the creek that it still retains.

Captain Ruxton, who visited them in the spring of 1847, relates a curious legend concerning their origin which, he says, was still current at that date, amongst the Comanches and Shoshones. He says:

"The Indians regard with awe the 'medicine' waters of these fountains, as being the abode of a spirit who breathes through the transparent water, and thus, by his exhalations, causes the perturbation of its surface. The Arapahoes, especially, attribute to this water-god the power of ordaining the success or miscarriage of their war expeditions; and as their braves pass often by the mysterious springs, when in search of their hereditary enemies, the Yutas, in the 'Valley of Salt,' they never fail to bestow their votive offerings upon the water-sprite, in order to propitiate the 'Manitou' of the fountain and insure a fortunate issue to their 'path of war.'"

Thus at the time of my visit the basin of the spring was filled with beads and wampum, and pieces of red cloth and knives, while the surrounding trees were hung with strings of deer skin, cloth and moc-

The Snakes, who, in common with all Indians, possess hereditary legends to account for all natural phenomena, or any extraordinary occurrences which are beyond their ken or comprehension, have, of course, their legendary version of the causes which created, in the midst of their hunting grounds, these two springs of sweet and bitter water; which are also intimately connected with the cause of separation between the tribes of the "Camanche" and the "Snake." Thus runs the legend:

"Many hundreds of winters ago, when the cottonwoods on the Big River were no higher than an arrow, and the red men, who hunted the buffalo on the plains, all spoke the same language, and the pipe of peace breathed its social cloud of kinnikinnick whenever two parties of hunters met on the boundless plains—when, with hunting-grounds and game of every kind in the greatest abundance, no nation dug up the hatchet with another because one of its hunters followed the game into their bounds, but, on the contrary, loaded for him his back with choice and fattest meat, and proffered the soothing pipe before the stranger, with well-filled belly, left the village, it happened that two hunters of different nations met one day on a small rivulet, where both had repaired to quench their thirst. A little stream of water, rising from a spring on a rock within a few feet of the bank, trickled over it, and fell splashing into the river. To this the hunters repaired; and while one sought the spring itself, where the water, cold and clear, reflected on its surface the image of the surrounding scenery, the other, tired by his exertions in the chase, threw himself at once to the ground and plunged his face into the running stream.

The latter had been unsuccessful in the chase, and perhaps his bad fortune, and the sight of the fat deer which the other hunter threw from his back before he drank at the crystal spring, caused a feeling of jealousy and ill-humor to take possession of his mind. The other, on the contrary, before he satisfied his thirst, raised in the hollow of his hand a portion of the water, and, lifting it toward the sun, reversed his hand, and allowed it to fall upon the ground—a libation to the Great Spirit who had vouchsafed him a successful hunt, and the blessing of the refreshing water with which he was about to quench his thirst.

Seeing this, and being reminded that he had neglected the usual offering, only increased the feeling of envy and annoyance which the unsuccessful hunter permitted to get the mastery of his heart; and the Evil Spirit at that moment entering his body, his temper fairly flew away, and he sought some pretense by which to provoke a quarrel with the stranger Indian at the spring.

"Why does a stranger," he asked, rising from the stream at the same time, "drink at the spring-head, when one to whom the fountain belongs contents himself with the water that runs from it?"

"The Great Spirit places the cool water at the spring," answered the other hunter, "that his children may drink it pure and undefiled. The running water is for the beasts which scour the plains. Au-sa-qu is a chief of the Shos-shone; he drinks at the head-water."

"The Shos-shone is but a tribe of the Camanche," returned the other; "Waco-mish leads the band, and why does a Shos-shone dare to drink above him?"

"He has said it. The Shos-shone drinks at the spring-head; other nations of the stream which runs into the fields. Au-sa-qu is chief of his nation. The Camanche are brothers. Let them both drink of the same water."

"The Shos-shone pays tribute to the Camanche. Waco-mish leads that nation to war. Waco-mish is chief of the Shos-shone, as he is of his own people."

"Waco-mish lies; his tongue is forked like the rattlesnake; his heart is black as the Misho-tunga (bad spirit). When the Manitou made his children, whether Shos-shone or Camanche, Arapaho, Shian, or Paine, he gave them buffalo to eat, and the pure water of the fountain to quench their thirst. He said not to one, drink here, and to another, drink there; but gave the crystal spring to all, that all might drink."

Waco-mish almost burst with rage as the other spoke; but his coward heart alone prevented him from provoking an encounter with the calm Shos-shone. He, made thirsty by the words he had spoken—for the red man is ever sparing of his tongue—again stooped down to the spring to quench his thirst, when the subtle warrior of the Camanche suddenly threw himself upon the kneeling hunter, and, forcing his head into the bubbling water, held him down with all his strength, until his victim no longer struggled, his stiffened limbs relaxed, and he fell forward over the spring, drowned and dead.

Over the body stood the murderer, and no sooner was the deed of blood consummated than bitter remorse took possession of his mind, where before had reigned the fiercest passion and vindictive hate. With hands clasped to his forehead, he stood transfixed with horror, intently gazing on his victim, whose head still remained immersed in the fountain. Mechanically he dragged the body a few paces from the water, which, as soon as the head of the dead Indian was withdrawn, the Camanche saw suddenly and strangely disturbed. Bubbles sprang up from the bottom, and, rising to the surface, escaped in hissing gas. A thin, vaporous cloud arose, and, gradually dissolving, displayed to the eyes of the trembling murderer the figure of an aged Indian, whose long, snowy and venerable beard, blown aside by a gentle air from his breast, discovered the well-known totem of the great Wan-kan-aga, the father of the Camanche and Shos-shone nation, whom the traditions of the tribe, almost defaced for the good actions and deeds of bravery this famous warrior had performed while on earth.

Stretching out a war club toward the afflicted murderer, the figure thus addressed him:

"Accursed of my tribe! this day thou hast severed the link between the mightiest nations of the world, while the blood of the brave Shos-shone cries to the Manitou for vengeance. May the water of thy tribe be rank and bitter in their throats!" Thus saying, and swinging his ponderous war-club (made from the elk's horn) round his head, he dashed out the brains of the Camanche, who fell headlong into the spring, which, from that day to the present moment, remains rank and nauseous, so that not even when half dead with thirst, can one drink the foul water of that spring.

The good Wan-kan-aga, however, to perpetuate the memory of the Shos-shone warrior, who was renowned in his tribe for

valor and nobleness of heart, struck with the same avenging club, a hard flat rock, which overhung the rivulet, just out of sight of this scene of blood; and forthwith the rock opened into a round, clear basin, which instantly filled with bubbling sparkling water, than which no thirstier hunter even drank a sweeter or cooler draught.

Thus two springs remain, an everlasting memento of the foul murder of the brave Shos-shone, and the stern justice of the good Wan-kan-aga; and from that day the two mighty tribes of the Shos-shone and Camanche have remained severed and apart; although a long and bloody war followed the treacherous murder of the Shos-shone chief, and many a scalp torn from the head of the Camanche paid the penalty of his death.

Whilst the Indians have thus regarded the marvelous fountains with awe and reverence, their brethren of the pale face have regarded them with wonder and delight. Fremont tells how all day he refrained from drinking, reserving himself for the spring, and how, when he reached it, he lay down by the edge of the basin and drank of the delightful water. Ruxton was still more enthusiastic; he says:

"I had not only abstained from drinking that day, but with the aid of a handful of salt had so highly seasoned my breakfast of venison that I was in a most satisfactory state of thirst. Dipping the cup into the midst of the bubbles, I raised it hissing and sparkling to my lips. Such a draught! Three times, without drawing breath, was it replenished and emptied, almost blowing up the roof of my mouth with its effervescence."

The curative properties of the springs cover a multitude of physical evils, which it is not necessary to enumerate here. Invalids of almost all classes may derive advantage from a visit to them, for such as may not be benefited by the healing waters will certainly be benefited by the exhilarating air and a sojourn amongst some of the most beautiful scenery which the world affords.

Manitou is especially fortunate in its surroundings. Professor Hayden, the eminent geologist, says that the scenery immediately around the springs is grand beyond any that he ever saw in the vicinity of any other medicinal springs, and all throughout the neighborhood are scenic beauties of the most varied and magnificent character.

Judge Belford is a man of varied as well as variegated accomplishments. Sunday he lectured on "future life." He knows fully as much about this, as he does about the silver question.

In the senate the democrats have clearly the best of the fight. This is the first time they have been bright enough to take advantage of republican blunders. It is a serious question whether their wisdom will hold out.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

Mr. Whittier has contributed a poem entitled "Rabbi Ishmael," to the Atlantic for May.

"Astoria," in one volume, was published last week in the Geoffrey Crayon edition of Irving's works.

"The Statues in the Block, and other Poems," is the title of the new book of poems of John Boyle Reilly.

S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, have published "Victor Hugo, his life and work," which is in a series of books on "Great citizens of France."

"Dorothy's Daughters," by Emma Marshall, is a pleasant English story intended especially for the use of girls who have ceased to be children, but have not quite become women. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, New York.

R. Worthington has published "A Treasury of English Sonnets" collected by David M. Main. The book has some value because many of the sonnets have not appeared in ordinary collections.

An edition of Locke's chapter on the "Conduct of the Understanding," properly edited, with an introduction and much-needed notes by Professor Thomas Fowler, of Oxford University, has been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., as a number in the Clarendon Press Series.

The most important papers in the International Review for May are "Taxation and Inter-State Commerce," by Brooks Adams, "George Eliot's Life and Writings—a first paper—by W. Frazer Rae, "The Alleged Census Frauds in the South," by Henry Gannett, and the second of Mme. Ragozin's articles on "The Last Trial of Russian Nihilists."

Mrs. Mary Swift Lamson's very interesting and valuable work on the "Life and Education of Laura Dewey Briggsman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl," which was published a year or two ago, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who publish a new edition, and who will, of course, bring the book more perfectly to the attention of the public than has hitherto been done.

A second series of Professor Helmholz's "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects" translated by Professor E. Atkinson, is published by the Appletons. Among the subjects treated in this volume are the relation of optics to painting, and the origin of the planetary system. The Appletons have also published, in the International Scientific Series, a treatise on the "General Physiology of Muscles and Nerves," by Dr. D. Rosenthal, of the University of Erlangen.



## From Saturday's Daily.

The matinee this afternoon will be Frou-Frou. This is one of the most intense of Miss Granger's productions. We have no doubt but those of this city who have been prevented from attending on account of ill health will crowd the theatre. Miss Granger as Frou-Frou, is artistic and impressive. The company, too, do their best in this play.

Mr. O. H. J. Kennedy is one of the brightest of the deaf-mutes of Colorado, and we see for him a very bright future. The Deaf Mute Index of last week contained a very fine wood cut of "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, who died in Madison, a short time since. The engraving was done by Mr. O. H. J. Kennedy, of whom we have spoken, and is very perfect. The eagle was carried through the war by Captain Perkins' company of the 8th Wisconsin infantry, one of the finest fighting regiments in the army. The captain was a cousin of E. G. and Frank Perkins, of this city.

## District Court.

District court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment.

The case of Solly vs Clayton was concluded, and the court delivered a long opinion and orally instructed the jury to find for the defendant, and judgment was so entered.

The writ of attachment for contempt against defendant in the case of Johnson vs Johnson, was discharged, and defendant was ordered to pay to the clerk of the district court within fifteen days from date, the following sums of money: For costs accrued and to accrue, \$25; for plaintiff's attorney's fees, \$75; and on or about the 15th day of May prox., the sum of \$40 alimony; and \$20 on or before the 15th day of each calendar month thereafter. The plaintiff was allowed to amend the complaint, and the defendant was granted leave to answer or demur to the same.

Case No. 608, Burke vs Pennington et al was referred to Lanthus Bentley, Esq., to take testimony and report findings and judgment; the hearing to take place at 10 a. m., April 30th.

In case No. 720, the demurrer was sustained, and the plaintiff granted leave to amend complaint.

The court then adjourned until 9 a. m. this morning.

## MEMORABILIA.

Some Notes of Progress Concerning Colorado College.

The College correspondent of the Morning Herald, gives the following items of news, which we reproduce with pleasure:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees held recently, George N. Marden, of South Weymouth, Massachusetts, was elected professor of history and political science in Colorado College and also principal of the preparatory department. In the absence of Mr. Tenney, he will be acting president of the college. He will not be in his duties until next autumn. Mr. Marden is a teacher of experience, and has been especially successful in fitting young men for college.

"President Tenney came up to the college last Monday morning and made a new arrangement in regard to the distribution and control of the students. The majority of the pupils, including those of the preparatory department, most of whom have been occupying a room by themselves, now sit in the chapel and are under the control of Professor Bump. She is to send to President Tenney such students as she considers to deserve such treatment, and they will not again be admitted to college except on bringing permission from him. The regular college students and some others have seats in Professor Sheldon's room. Professor Bump's classes recite in the chapel, and Professor Loud's in the library.

"Not only has the college a new fence, a new gate, some new turnstiles, and the prospect of an addition to its teaching force, but it has at its hydrant a cup, not new perhaps but in a new position. In any event this acquirement is not the unimportant thing some readers of this might be disposed to think.

"McLeod too has moved down town, and now again three members of the boarding club that was but is not live in the same house.

"The term bills are now collecting."

The terms of the Curtis-Pianco race which is to be run in Denver next month are as follows: The race is a horseback race as you please. Each lady is limited to the use of eight horses, to change when, where, and in what manner she may please. The race is to be ridden on a lady's side-saddle, each party to carry equal weights, and each lady to wear a regulation skirt which shall touch the floor when the wearer stands erect. Three judges to be selected in the ordinary manner, are to determine the result. The race is to be run without any stipulations as to the manner of riding, or the gait of the animal. From the utterance of the formal command, "Go!" the only concern upon the part of each fair equestrienne will be to get the utmost time out of each animal and moment, and in the grand finale of the fortieth round of the track, the one passing first under the wire will be adjudged the winner.

## FLORICULTURE.

Some Very Valuable Suggestions on the Ornamentation of Grounds.

The Colorado Farmer prints the following valuable letter from Mr. J. M. Goin on floriculture which will be found of interest by all of our readers: "I have to-day been planting out about twelve varieties of shrubs, etc., which came from the Denver nurseries. I would like to ask a few questions: First, is it right to spend a little time each day in taking care of the flower garden? If it is right, what will so many of those who say 'Lord, Lord,'—who perfectly ignore a flower garden—do when that Lord says, 'Were you good husbandmen while in your probation and attended to all entrusted to your care and keeping.' If it is not right, how will we get around this, 'Nothing was made in vain'? Or were the flowers made for the refined few who toil not, but spin (a few yards); and have those who were raised on hog and hominy in the western states got to be filthy still, and not grow in refinement but be dead and dormant to everything but raising wheat?

"A short time ago I saw quite a long article in an eastern paper of the discovery of the identical variety of apples that 'The woman Thou didst give me gave me and I did eat.'"

"I think the apples are a wrong version. I will give you mine: The Creator placed man in the Garden and commanded him to tend to the whole garden—not part of it. Well, no Garden of Eden would be Eden unless there were a great many varieties of flowers in it. There was a great deal of old Adam in the first man—as there is to-day—in two respects: First, it is a waste of time to tend to a few flowers; second, 'I am too tired (lazy) to attend to anything but what is of profit to me.'"

"Perhaps you may say my theology will not hold together, for what could Eve have offered to Adam? You know that it was a very warm country where the Garden of Eden was. When old Sol had gained the zenith it looked down very warm upon mother earth, and a poor little pansy had commenced to wither under its scorching rays. Adam saw its drooping leaves and flower, and was wishing for some excuse not to tend it. Eve said, 'I wonder at it, she being a woman' 'It's only a flower!' They were his thoughts and now that it had been uttered he could boldly say, 'It's only a flower.' Therefore, 'In the sweat of the brow, etc.'"

"Now, Mr. Editor, we know what kind of a man Adam was to lay the blame on his helpmeet. I don't expect he admired a flower or shrub of any description. Are there not a good many Adams in Colorado to-day in this respect?

"The amount of profit in my flower garden, although the time spent in it is at noon or night, when many are too tired to pull a few weeds or hoe a little. Yet I am amply repaid in the enjoyment I have in watching the habits of the plants and the beautiful blossoms.

"There is a large profit in a lawn dotted with many shrubs and flowers. If a person has two lots, which will sell first, the one that is bare of everything or the one that has trees, shrubs and flowers? This question will answer itself.

"Now let me say, cultivate a few flowers, especially the hardy shrubs. Do not be afraid to spend a few minutes each day in the flower garden. But, as I recommended in last week's paper in the cultivation of fruit, it is better to let the old house be bare of all flowers, and shrubs, and trees,—yes, better to be perfectly desolate than to buy a few seeds and shrubs and then let them die for the want of a little care.

"Let me give my experience in a few shrubs, roses especially, for eight years: I have taken great pains with my shrubs, roses, etc. A few of them were quite hardy, though very beautiful; others were more tender; these I covered each fall. Last fall I did not cover any of my shrubs, and the result was, everything dead to the ground. Now, see how much I have lost. A day to cover the shrubs would have cost two dollars; the same time to uncover this spring. Now you know we all like and will pay for enjoyment at the rate of, theatre, fifty cents an hour; circus, etc., about the same rate. Well, it is worth that much to the lover of flowers. So I lost half an hour three times a day this summer by not covering my plants. What is my profit or loss at 50 cents per hour?

"But hoping when I come to see all of the readers of this I will be greeted with many flowers, I will close."

## SUSPECTED POISONING.

All Suspects Set at Rest by a Post Mortem Examination.

Mr. Adkins, a prominent citizen of Monument, apparently in good health, was taken ill on Friday last and died within twenty-four hours, with peculiar symptoms. A few days after interment his friends began to entertain apprehensions that poison, by some means or other, might have found entrance to his system. The thought preyed upon their minds to the extent of making them very uneasy. Accordingly two days ago they had a couple of physicians summoned from this city. The body was exhumed, and a post mortem examination performed. The appearance of the viscera showed their apprehensions to be entirely groundless, while on the other hand there was found the unmistakable evidence of a sufficient amount of inflammation of the membranes of the

brain and spinal cord to account for death even in so short a time. It was a case of acute cerebro spinal meningitis.

Ascertaining the true cause of death, however, under the circumstances, was such a source of relief and satisfaction to the family that their friends felt amply repaid for their time and services.

The Socorro Mining and Prospecting company have filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are J. F. Carr, W. R. Collins, E. J. Eaton, A. J. Bletso, J. F. Atherton and C. E. Niece. The capital stock is \$100,000, in \$10 shares. The operations will be in Socorro county, New Mexico, and other parts of that territory. The principal office is in Colorado Springs. The above named gentlemen are all well known in this city. Their property was located by Mr. W. R. Collins during his trip to New Mexico the past winter.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Ohio Consolidated Mining company, held in New York, the following officers were elected for the present year: Thos. C. Parrish, president; Max Meyer, vice president and treasurer; A. Guard, temporary secretary.

## From Sunday's Daily.

## DISTRICT COURT.

William Cauty sentenced to be hung on the Thirtieth of Next May.

District Court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The change of venue in the case of Johnson vs. Johnson to Douglas county, was denied, and motion was withdrawn.

In 649 McFerran vs. Knox, the motion to strike out portions of answer denied, 40 days granted to file bill of exceptions.

In case 757, the people vs. J. W. Wallace, the motion to quash the indictment was sustained.

The defendant in the case of the people vs. Benton, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary and fined \$10.00.

The case of the people vs. Pullen et al., was continued, and recognition of plaintiff's witnesses to appear at next term of court entered.

The defendant in the case of the people vs. Hendricks, charged with grand larceny, was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary.

In the case of the people vs. Munsan, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the county jail.

In No. 677, the people vs. Clan Dooley as surety and Jackson as principal, taken.

In the case of the people vs. Potter, forfeiture of recognizance of defendant as surety and Durkee, Lee et als. as principals, taken.

In the case of the people vs. Robbins, charged with larceny, recognizance of the defendant entered to appear at the next term of court.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Cauty, the alleged murderer of Tom Perkins, was brought into court by Sheriff Smith and under-Sheriff Dana. The prisoner's counsel, represented by Judge Ganahl, moved for the granting of a new trial. The prisoner appeared haggard and downcast, and did not seem to have very cheerful anticipations concerning the outcome of his counsel's efforts. His irons were removed during the time that he remained in court.

The court room was packed with an attentive audience of those who had been attracted by the spectacle of a man on trial for his life. Several ladies were present, but the majority of the audience was composed of men.

Judge Ganahl began his argument for a new trial at 4 o'clock and concluded it shortly after 6. Mr. Ganahl's speech was earnest and eloquent and showed a fine command of language and a wide acquaintance with literary and legal lore. At the conclusion of the argument his honor Judge Helm delivered an exhaustive opinion in which he overruled the motion and denied a new trial. A motion for an arrest of judgment was then made and also overruled.

The counsel for the defence having done all in their power in this court made no further motions and Judge Helm proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner.

The court room became painfully quiet as the judge requested Cauty to stand up and receive his sentence. Cauty arose calmly and answered the formal questions put by the judge in firm voice. He said that his full name was W. H. Cauty, that he was born in Bedford, Mass., and was 34 years of age. After the prisoner had answered these questions, the judge addressed him as follows: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?"

Cauty gazed firmly at the judge, and replied in clear and distinct tones: "Only one thing, I am innocent, and when I get on the scaffold, it will be my last word that I am innocent, if it comes to that. I never killed that man."

Judge Helm replied: "I hope that what you say is true, but you have been fairly tried by a jury and found guilty of the crime charged. My duty requires me to pass sentence upon you. The sentence will be that you, William Cauty, be by the Sheriff of El Paso county taken from the bar of this court to the common jail of said county, whence you came, and from

thence upon the 13th day of May next, between the rising of the sun and the going down thereof to the place of execution in said county and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead and may God have mercy on your soul."

Cauty received his sentence without flinching, and was at once conducted back to prison by the sheriff and his officers.

The time which now intervenes between the prisoner and his execution is very short; for should no extension be granted he will be hung in just three weeks from next Friday. His counsel will make an appeal to the supreme court.

After sentencing Cauty Judge Helm adjourned court for the term.

## PERSONAL.

Judge Helm goes to Fairplay to open court next Monday.

General C. C. Howell, of Leadville, arrived in the city last night.

Mr. John Harvey, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday, and returned last evening.

Mr. Charles W. Reiter, official stenographer for the court of the Fourth judicial district, leaves this morning with his wife for Fairplay, where Judge Helm will hold court next week.

Sheriff Smith is an excellent officer, and does his duty with great thoroughness. Under-Sheriff Dana also deserves commendatory notice.

The term of district court which closed yesterday, has been the busiest that has been held here for several years. Judge Helm has made an especially favorable impression.

The Manitou House, under entirely new management, will open May 20th, for the reception of guests. Mr. S. B. Jennings, of Ohio, having leased the house, will run it the year round. Mr. George M. Walker, of Denver, will have charge of the offices. The Manitou House is unequalled in situation by any summer resort in the state. For terms, address S. B. Jennings, Prop.

## RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

As a sign of the times the recent election of Rev. Phillips Brooks to the chair vacated by Dr. Peabody is worthy of notice. Harvard theological school is Unitarian so far as it may be called sectarian. Mr. Brooks is a Trinitarian. He was not called because of this, but in spite of it. He is a broad theologian who does not so much preach about theological dogmas as the person and life of Christ. His preaching touches and affects the life. To call such a man whose preaching emphasizes the divinity and vicarious sacrifice of Christ to be teacher in a theological school under Unitarian influences, shows that there is some change going on in the theological circles. Either the Evangelical church is getting liberal or the liberal church is getting conservative. Undoubtedly both views will be entertained. But as the overtone comes from the liberal side, we think it indicates that the liberals are getting conservative. We should look for an indication of the other tendency in Andover or Yale, calling James Freeman Clark, or W. R. Alger, to teach in their theological institutions. Harvard has to-day more Episcopalians than Unitarians in her academic course and the very liberal element is no longer very assertive. It is also said that there was a proposal to call Dr. Storrs, an elegant scholar and rather strong Calvinist, to the same chair. All this indicates that the oldest and most respected institution of learning in the country is changing from liberalism to conservatism. Twenty-five years ago such an invitation would not have been thought of. To-day it does not excite much surprise. Of course it may be said that the invitation is given to Phillips Brooks, because he is liberal, but still the fact remains that he is a Trinitarian. If there had not been a tendency toward conservatism a pronounced Unitarian would have been selected.

This is worthy of remark because of late years, especially since the discussion of the question of eternal punishment, it has been said that Evangelical churches are yielding up all essential and distinctive features of their belief. It is quite true that certain doctrines are not taught as much as they were, and other doctrines are taught which were not emphasized in the last century. This does not necessarily show a change in belief but a change of front. Skepticism is different from what it was a century ago. Discovery and experiment have modified and changed thought and hence must have modified the presentation of Christian truth. The attitude of the church to-day is rather that of a student. It asks what is truth and seeks to know it. It regards religious doctrine as subject to development now as it was in the period of history covered by the scriptures. It is indisposed to let go any of the beliefs of their fathers unless something better is put in its place. As for the charge of Ingersoll that Christianity is dying out, the remarkable interest shown in the publication of the revision of the scriptures is sufficient answer.

The unveiling of the Farragut statue must have been a proud event to Mrs. Hoxie. She has been most unmercifully criticised, but now she can enjoy her triumph. She is not a wonderful sculptor, but for her advantages and education has achieved real success.

The sentence of Cauty yesterday by Judge Helm will have a salutary effect on criminals. The day of execution is fixed as early as May 13th. It is time that murderers should be punished. Great efforts will be made to stay the execution of the sentence, but it is to be hoped there will be no delay. Cauty coolly murdered an officer in the discharge of his duty and should now pay the penalty.

It is a question whether republican senators can much longer resist the importunity of friends who are anxious to be confirmed. Besides, public business is suffering. The supreme court is crippled by the vacancy which Stanley Matthews is nominated to fill, and by the inability of Judges Clifford and Hunt to do any work. There is a U. S. circuit judge vacancy besides.

## STATESMANSHIP OF DISRAELI.

A great deal is said of the statesmanship of Disraeli. The claim to it probably rests on the Berlin conference. Certainly his friends have always regarded it as his greatest achievement. Already the barren results of this treaty are being seen. It accomplished for England hardly anything more than Russia had expressed a willingness to grant. The Russians did not intend to occupy or control Constantinople. It was known that would be impossible at that time. The treaty of Berlin accomplished but little in the way of reform for the inhabitants of Turkey, as the proposed reforms have never been carried out. It did but little for the Greeks, for it failed to put the Greeks, who were under Turkish rule, under Greek rule, which was all that was asked. It accomplished no lasting results and was rather a pyrotechnic display of glittering generalities than a permanent settlement of a great problem of statesmanship.

The purposes that England had in view in taking a part in the settlement of the war between Russia and Turkey were twofold. First, to check the march of Russia toward Constantinople, and second, to increase English influence in the east. There were different ways of doing this. One was to prevent, as far as possible, the weakening of Turkey, and let her be a barrier to Russian progress. If England took the part of Turkey it would, of course, strengthen her influence in the east. This was the plan which Disraeli took. The objections to it were many. The present Turkish government is weak and growing weaker. She can never again be a strong European power. The barrier to Russia therefore could only be temporary. It was opposing the strong with the weak, the living with the dying. There are other considerations such as civilization, progress, freedom and humanity, would dictate, but it is claimed a statesman may sometimes be excused from considering these things.

But broader statesmanship suggests another place of accomplishing the objects of checking Russia's advance to Constantinople and strengthening English influence in the east. That is to organize a monarchy in the Turkish territory, which should be strong and vigorous. Two-thirds of European Turkey was inhabited by Slavs. They are a brave people who in their five hundred years of bondage have maintained their identity as a race. They are patriotic and have preserved the best traditions of their race. This people occupying Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia number from 19,000,000 to 15,000,000 people. Their territory would have been bounded on the east by the Black sea so that Russia would have been compelled to pass through it in order to reach Constantinople. It would not have been Russia's policy to have made a strong vigorous nation out of this people because it has still designs on Constantinople and the more split up and the weaker the governments in the pathway are, the better. It is true that the Russians and the people of the new nation would have belonged to the same race, but the branches are distinct. The fact that England interfered to make the new nation which would have been called Slavonia, would have made her influence strong there and Russia weak, because the latter would have opposed it and the interests of Russia and Slavonia would have been diametrically opposed to each other. The southwestern part of Turkey is inhabited by Greeks and should have been given to Greece. This would have left only a small part of the Turkish territory in Europe undisposed of, the part in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople. This might have been left under Turkish rule or have been neutral ground under the control of the great powers of Europe. This would have been a settlement which would have lasted, have opposed Russian advance by a young brave nation, and given England a strong influence in the east. It would have carried out at an opportune time what must come. It is evident that races must be recognized in any settlement of the eastern question and that they as well as geographical limits, must decide the boundaries of new countries. It is only a question of time when this will be done. Races like the Slavs and Greeks must achieve their independence as nations.

The testimony of the future will be that Disraeli proved himself a narrow and weak statesman in not taking such an opportunity which the historical students of his country advised him to embrace, and which the powers of Europe would have assented to. The settlement he made was only for a day.

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## THE JUDICIAL MUDDLE.

The late legislature passed a good deal of crude legislation, especially regarding courts. The first flaw was discovered in the contest between the appointees of the governor and the Leadville county commissioners. The state supreme court decided in favor of the latter. Next the supreme court decided the law creating the criminal courts unconstitutional so that the criminal court legislation was finally abolished. Now it has been discovered that the law increasing the judicial districts was not properly passed. The constitution requires that such legislation shall have the vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. The constitution also says, "no bill shall become a law except by vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting be entered on the journal." The journal does not give the names of those voting for this judicial reapportionment bill nor does it show that there was a two-third's vote in its favor. It is a matter of great regret that there should be so much uncertainty about this judicial legislation. It was much needed and was generally considered wise except for not attending to little technicalities which are likely to defeat all the judicial legislation.

But there is a mistaken idea about the immediate effect of this legislation. These courts are de facto if not de jure. They are recognized as lawful and so far their orders and decisions are respected. They should continue so until decided unconstitutional. The Tribune of yesterday stated that Judge Helm was requested to withhold from sentencing Cauty as the proceedings would be null and void, if the law was unconstitutional. This is not true. Judge Helm holds his position by virtue of election as judge of the fourth judicial district. Had the law not been passed at all he would have held this same court at the same time in this county. Therefore the actions of his court in this county will be binding whether the judicial reapportionment bill was constitutional or not.

It is to be hoped that the judicial reapportionment will not be declared unconstitutional. The extra districts are needed for the prompt dispatch of business. If they are declared unconstitutional, then the districts of Judges Helm, Ward, Bradley, Burris, and the criminal court of Judge Rucker will be consolidated into one district and Judge Helm will have the business of five courts to dispatch. Of course this would be a serious thing for southern Colorado where the legal business is now too much behind hand. The only remedy would be another session of the legislature and it is a question whether the cure would not be as bad as the disease. Much other legislation would be attempted and the state subjected to extraordinary expense. A good way to arrange the matter would be for the supreme court to delay deciding on the constitutionality of the law until the meeting of the next legislature, and meanwhile the new courts could exercise all the authority invested in them and their actions would be valid.

Our Washington dispatch indicate some chance of a compromise. Some of the republican leaders only want an excuse.

The new judges should hurry up the murder trials and appoint an early day for the execution so that the supreme court shall not have time to declare the law unconstitutional.

There is an ominous silence about the proceedings in the international monetary conference. Its proceedings would be vastly more interesting to Colorado than the information which was telegraphed yesterday that some Irish girl had begun to fast.

Is it the becoming thing for the president and secretary of state, either in person or by agent, to lobby with democratic senators for the confirmation of a nomination?—[Denver Republican.]

Or is it a becoming thing for a republican senator to lobby with democratic senators to defeat the nominations by a republican administration of good republicans?

Our new Opera House is receiving kindly mention all over the state. Mr. Milton Moore of the Mountain Mail, who was present at the opening, gives the following pleasant notice: "The Colorado Springs Opera House, which was opened last Monday night, is the most beautiful and complete Opera House in the west. Langrishe, who has the honor of conducting 'the first exercises in the building, said 'that there was not in the United States an Opera House that excelled it for beauty, and that it was inferior to Chicago and 'the other large cities' houses only in the 'matter of size.'"

Capt. DeCoursey makes his agency for the sale of lots in the growing town of Crested Butte known to the world, this morning, through our advertising columns. He informs us that lots may be bought there now at very low figures, ranging from \$25 to \$100, which in all human probability will fetch many times their cost before the season is over.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Co. No. 2 will give a complimentary reception to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hooker at Opera House hall, next Thursday evening, April 28th.



A NARROW ESCAPE.

The New Methodist Church Seriously Damaged by Fire.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the fire bell pealed forth a loud alarm and in a very few seconds thereafter both hose carts and the hook and ladder truck were being drawn rapidly up Nevada avenue in the direction of the court house. The number of the district was not tolled and but few had any idea as to where or how extensive the fire was. The crowd naturally followed in the wake of the firemen and it was soon discovered that the steeple of the new Methodist church on the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street was wrapped in flames. But little time was lost in making attachments with the hydrant and in a few moments both hose companies had streams playing upon the burning portion of the structure. While they were busily engaged in conquering the elements on the tower the flames on the inside were making rapid strides and the whole interior of the roof was apparently wrapped in flames.

A fierce gale was blowing at the time and the flames seemed to leap and run with wondrous rapidity. Seeing that something must be done on the interior of the building without delay Chief Engineer Pixley ordered the pipemen to discontinue their streams on the roof and to take the hose into the building. At times the smoke was very dense and it was almost impossible for the firemen to discern the exact location of the flames. Both streams were turned into the peak or trussed part of the roof where the fire was thought to be raging the most. For a time it was impossible for any man to stay at the pipe as the smoke was dense and suffocated in turn several who attempted to guide the stream. But their efforts were well directed and in less than ten minutes the fire was under control. The flames seemed to have run along the surface of the interior and were soon quenched. It was almost impossible to place an estimate on the damages although they are not thought to be very large. We understand that the loss is fully covered by a building insurance of \$3,000, which would have expired next Saturday. As to the origin of the fire, but little is known that is entirely authentic, but in all probability the fire was caused by the falling of coals from a tinner's furnace which was being used on the roof. The tinner who was at work on the roof said that the fire started without a moment's warning, and so rapidly did it spread that he was compelled to leap from the roof to a scaffold eleven feet below in order to escape the flames. The firemen are again deserving of commendation for the prompt and active manner in which they performed their work. The following card shows appreciation of their valiant services:

A CARD.

We desire to express our most sincere thanks to the several fire companies of this city, and many other citizens, for their prompt and untiring efforts, which so soon extinguished the fire and saved the new Methodist Episcopal Church from total ruin.

W. L. SLUTZ,  
T. G. HORN,  
CHAS. E. EDWARDS,  
J. W. GILLULY,  
E. E. HOOKER,  
D. W. ROBBINS,  
A. GEBBERT,  
For the Church.  
S. E. SESSIONS,  
Contractor.

Among the new horses which have arrived at the P. & E. track to participate in the coming races are the trotter Ada Paul, with a record 2:26; Duster, a pacer with a record of 2:27; and Gray Goose, a noted runner from Kansas. This makes thirty horses now in training at the track preparatory to the opening of the races on May 3d.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A new sidewalk in front of the First National bank was completed yesterday.

Mr. W. M. Barr was married to Miss Mary Wade last evening at the Spaulding house. The ceremony was performed by Judge Cochran, of this city. Quite a number of presents were given the newly married pair, among which was a silver tea set, silver knives and forks, table and tea spoons by Mr. and Mrs. Himebaugh, and heavy napkin rings by Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Horn.

Western expressions are frequently quoted as being very descriptive. Frequently this is the case. The Silver World tells the story of two San Juan miners becoming involved in a quarrel in New York, when a third stepped in and stopped the row by threatening to "introduce the stranger to an avalanche."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 27th 1881:

Ballard, Mrs. Nina  
Brown, Mrs. E. L.  
Cane, Mrs. Emma  
Clegg, H. W.  
Gilluly, J. W.  
Hartman, Miss Edith  
Helm, Sam  
Jochim, I. M.  
McFarran, David  
Norton, Miss Nellie  
Smith, Mrs. S. E.  
Solomon, Dr. J. J.  
Thomson, Dr. J. J.  
Wright, S. T.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.  
E. J. PRICE, P. M.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Canty Cuts a Bar of Iron, Which Would Have Given Him a Loophole.

But Sheriff Smith Discovers It, And the Entire Plan is Foiled.

There wasn't a great amount of excitement about it generally, for it wasn't generally known. We refer, of course, to the attempted escape from the county jail of Canty, the man convicted of killing Officer Tom Perkins, at Buena Vista, and sentenced last Saturday by Judge Helm to be hung here on the 13th of next May.

Ever since Canty has been in charge of Sheriff Smith, the sheriff has watched him with unceasing vigilance. This has been especially the case since sentence was pronounced and in the future this vigilance will be increased. Canty is known to be a bold man and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is also known to have a large number of devoted friends and neither Canty himself nor his friends will leave a stone unturned to save him from the gallows.

The finding of one of the iron bars of the prison in which Canty is confined, sawed clear in two is what led to the supposition that Canty had been making preparations to escape. Whether Canty sawed the bar in two himself or whether it was sawed by other prisoners makes little difference for Canty knew that a bar had been sawed and he is not a man to hesitate when an opportunity to escape offers itself.

There is quite a story connected with the sawing of this particular bar, for this is not the first time it has been severed. However, we will first give the particulars of the discovery of the recent affair.

Last Wednesday evening Sheriff Smith carefully tested every bar on the windows of the jail, and found them all sound. He says that he was uneasy, because the prisoners didn't seem to act just right, and he suspected that they were up to some mischief. As he had to go down to Canon City the next day to take two condemned prisoners to the penitentiary, he felt especially solicitous as to the safety of the jail. Although he made a thorough examination that Wednesday evening, he was not satisfied, he still felt that something was wrong. He instructed Under Sheriff Dana to keep an especially close watch on Canty, and to continue the examination of the jail.

Thursday morning Sheriff Smith started for Canon City with John Hendricks, alias Charles Wilson, sentenced for larceny and Thomas H. Benton (colored) sentenced for bigamy. As soon as the train started south the sheriff made himself very agreeable to his prisoners and chatted pleasantly with them. Suddenly he turned upon them and said: "Now boys, there's no use of your trying to fool me. I know all about that little game of yours in the jail."

"What game?" said one of the prisoners.  
"What game?" replied the sheriff, "why that game you were engaged in for two or three weeks before you were sentenced."  
"We don't know what you mean," said the prisoners stolidly.  
"You don't eh?" replied the sheriff.  
"Then I'll tell you. You have sawed off a bar in the jail."

When the sheriff said this, Benton, the colored man, threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Winsborough has given us away."

This exclamation was enough to convince the sheriff that his suspicions were correct, and as soon as Little Buttes had been reached he hastened into the telegraph office and sent the following message to Under Sheriff Dana:

LITTLE BUTTES.

L. C. Dana:

Bar cut sure. Put Canty on the other side or lock him in cell. Keep Canty secure until I come. W. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

When Under-Sheriff Dana received this dispatch he at once resumed his search for the broken bar. For a long time his search was unrewarded, and he felt almost disposed to think that there had been a mistake, but at last his diligence was rewarded. On the east side of the jail, near the northern corner of the cage, he found a bar that had been sawed in two. The bar is round and runs perpendicularly through a flat transverse strip of iron. This flat strip had been pried up and the bar had been pried up where it passed through the strip. A piece of sole leather had been wedged between the severed ends of the bar and the strip of iron allowed to resume its former position. This was very ingenious, as it held the bar firmly in its place and prevented the cut from being seen.

The peculiarity about the matter is that this same bar is one that had been cut about three years ago by a prisoner named Kelly. The cut was in the place where the lower strap encircled the bar just before the bar entered a socket in the stone floor. This had been repaired by riveting a flange to the strap. This left one end of the bar resting in a socket in the bar, and it was only necessary to cut it above to have it all ready to remove. Of course the break was at once repaired, and redoubled precautions are now taken. Canty says that one of the prisoners

told him that a bar was cut, but that he did not believe it.

Sheriff Smith deserves much credit for the great caution he has shown, and for the clever manner in which he has foiled a very well laid plan of escape. Under-Sheriff Dana also should be complimented for his diligence in searching for the severed rod.

Pauvrete at the Opera House.

"Pauvrete," or as Dion Boucicault has modernized it, "The Snow Flower," is a strong almost melodramatic production, decidedly marked in its situations and full of effective scenes. The story is ingeniously constructed in such a manner that while the audience all through the play are fully cognizant of the central facts around which the plot revolves, the characters themselves are apparently the deluded subjects of an unavoidable fate. The play, while it possesses a number of evident incongruities, and while in the last act it seems that Maurice de Grandval is made unnecessarily weak-hearted, holds the undivided attention of the audience and frequently commands enthusiastic applause and hearty laughter. The elements of pathos and mirth are more equally mingled in "Pauvrete" than in the "Two Orphans," but although the opportunities for appealing to the emotions of pity are less frequent in the former than in the latter, yet when they do occur they are all the more effective.

Miss Claxton as "Pauvrete" essays a part different in most characteristics from that of "Louise" and yet holding enough of power and pathos in it to give opportunity for the display of those gifts which are possessed in so eminent a degree by her who plays the part. The archness and naivete of the affectionate, untutored mountain maid were depicted with charming effect last evening by Miss Claxton. The scenes in which the innocence and guilelessness of "Pauvrete" were presented, were especially charming and were received with the most hearty manifestations of approval by the audience. In the fourth act comes the opportunity for a display of grief and passion, of overwhelming sorrow, and almost superhuman forgiveness. In this scene Miss Claxton was superb, and was rewarded with a perfect storm of applause.

Among the rest of the ladies in the cast we were especially pleased with the "Louise" of Miss Marguerite Benson. Her lines did not contain any great opportunities for her, with perhaps the exception of one speech in the last act, where she discards "de Grandval," but everything this young lady undertook was well done, and she was really fine in the one opportunity. Miss Benson is cultivated in her speech and her deportment is that of a lady.

Among the gentlemen of the cast W. J. Gilbert, Leonard S. Outram and Edward Arnott were especially noticeable.

Mr. Gilbert, as "Michel," was the favorite of the evening. Much of this was due to the character of his lines, but more to the cleverness of his acting. He is a comedian of a good deal of originality and made a very favorable impression last evening.

Mr. Outram as "Maurice de Grandval," looked the part and acted it well. The character is not a grateful one, being that of a weak young noble who vacillates between love and the conventionalities and sacrifices the woman he loves to the conventionalities he fears. The part was well done and the actor won a success.

Mr. Arnott, as "Bernard," was strong in several scenes, last evening, and satisfactory in all. He had opportunities which he improved, and some of his lines were the most telling of any in the play.

The presentation of "The Snow Flower," as a whole, was very satisfactory to both audience and actors; to the audience because the play was pleasing and well played, and to the actors because the audience was very large and very enthusiastic.

BUYING COAL LANDS.

Preparing to Develop a Great Industry at Crested Butte.

The Denver Republican of yesterday publishes the following: concerning recent important purchases of coal lands at Crested Butte. The Republican says: "Within the past two weeks some large sales have been made of coal lands at Crested Butte, in Gunnison county. The first was by George H. Holt, to the Philadelphia Coal and Silver Mining company, 320 acres undeveloped. This land adjoins the 640 acres purchased last autumn by the Colorado Coal and Iron company.

"The second sale has just been made by Howard F. Smith, to the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, in the name of Dr. Bell, who is vice president of the road.

"This is the best developed land in the district, and has done the most to establish the reputation of the Crested Butte coal for cooking. Considerable quantities of the coke have been shipped to Lake City, Hillerton and Leadville, and samples sent all over the country, and it has been invariably pronounced superior to all other coals in the market.

"Both the companies named have given assurance that they will put their mines in shape and have their coke ovens built for a very large output before July, by which time the Denver and Rio Grande railroad will be at Crested Butte. A bright future for this town seems to be assured."

THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON.

Boston Excursionists Visit the Royal Gorge.

Yesterday morning at five o'clock the Boston excursionists were aroused from their peaceful slumbers at the Beebe house for the purpose of getting in readiness for the train which was to leave for the Grand Canon of the Arkansas at 6 o'clock. It was with difficulty that some of the party were aroused at all as they had become thoroughly fatigued by the long carriage ride of the day previous. Shortly after six o'clock the train pulled out of the Manitou depot reaching this city about 6:40. Mr. I. D. Whitcomb, the manager of the excursion party had been ailing since Sunday evening, and he concluded to remain at Manitou while the remainder of the party visited the Grand Canon. At Colorado Springs a representative of the GAZETTE boarded the train and remained with the party while going to and from the Grand Canon. At the depot in this city, Mr. J. W. Gilluly and wife and Mr. G. R. Buckman and mother joined the party. We stated in our last issue that Mr. F. C. Nims, the general passenger agent of the D. & R. G., would continue to remain with the party until the run over the pioneer narrow gauge had been accomplished, but he was unexpectedly summoned to Pueblo on Sunday night to accompany a prominent party of railroad men over the Southern extension of the road. The baggage cars were set on the siding at the depot and not taken to the canon. The trip from Colorado Springs to Canon City, where the road enters the canon, was without any remarkable feature. Here it was expected that observation cars would be mustered into service, but as a sufficient number to accommodate the entire party could not be procured, the plan was abandoned.

This change in the programme rather disappointed many of the party, as they had confidently expected to ride through the canon in an observation car. The run through the canon was made very slow in order to give all an opportunity to witness the grandeur of its scenery. When the train reached the Royal Gorge a stop of sufficient length was made to give the excursionists a chance to eat their lunch and to have a picture taken by Mr. W. H. Jackson, one of Denver's well known photographers. Abundance of time was given one and all and every sight of any importance in the canon was given them. At three o'clock the party commenced the return trip to Denver, passing through this city at 6:30. They expected to reach Denver within three hours of the time they left.

Hawk and Clear Creek, and to-morrow they will leave for Salt Lake City on the Union Pacific.

Sheriff Smith has a very winning way about him. His little stratagem of pretending to know all about a thing which he only suspects has worked to a charm more than once. People seem to like to confide in Sheriff Smith.

The "Pirates of Penzance" will be produced at the Sixteenth Street theater in Denver next week after the Lingard engagement. A special feature in the opera will be a grand orchestra of twelve solo musicians under the direction of Messrs. Pasmore and Kaufmann.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. H. M. Hallett, who succeeds Dr. Rose in the undertaking business, is now engaged in unpacking his goods and expects to move into his rooms in a few days.

The trial of Indian Agent Berry for responsibility for the murder of the young freighter Jackson by the Utes began yesterday in Denver. The trial will last for several days.

The Denver Tribune says: "Mr. Charles A. Raymond, of the Tribune, returned from Manitou yesterday, where he has contracted for the erection of a cottage which his family will occupy this summer." Mr. Raymond and family will be cordially welcomed, we are sure.

Miss Jennie Sargent, who was a decided favorite in Colorado during her appearance here two years ago as the soprano of the Camilla Urso troupe, is to make her operatic debut next month at Bellagio, Italy, as Linda in "Linda di Chamouni," and later is to sing the role of Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Sevilgia."

The Opera House will be closed about two weeks for necessary alterations on the balcony circle. Mr. W. T. Davis, the gentleman who acted as head carpenter during the construction of the Opera House and a man of no little mechanical ability has the contract for making the changes. It may not take two weeks to do the work but in all probability it will.

Our firemen ought to get down to practice before long if they expect to win many prizes at the tournament. The Pueblo boys are alive and making ready to win if possible, as will be seen by the following item which we copy from the Chieftain of yesterday: "The Richmond Hooks have selected a new quarter of a mile track north of the court house, and are having it graded and put into shape. The hooks propose to carry off the prize this year. All who desire to join the running team are requested to be on hand at Hose House No. 2 this evening at seven o'clock prompt, for practice."

LOOK AFTER THE ASHES.

Another Fire Started but Discovered in Time.

There is extreme carelessness on the part of many citizens in the disposal of ashes. But little more than a fortnight ago a dangerous fire started in the alley south of the Opera House and nothing but the timely presence of workmen in the building who discovered the fire and turned on water from the Opera House hose prevented a disastrous conflagration.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Pascoe's bakery by one of the clerks of the postoffice and was quenched before it had gained great headway. From the appearance of affairs yesterday afternoon it was evident that the fire had been caused by the careless depositing of ashes. There is a large brick ash receiver back of these premises which is open at the top. The receiver is higher than a man and the ashes have to be tossed over the wall. There were cinders lying on the wall at the time that we visited the spot. Standing against this ash bin was an empty barrel which was in a blaze when it was discovered yesterday morning.

The open space back of the Wanless block is one of the most dangerous places in town for a fire to start. There are wooden outhouses, empty barrels, coal oil casks and something over a cord of kindling wood deposited there. Once let a fire get well started with a wind from the west or north, it would be almost impossible to save the block, or perhaps the whole town might be endangered. It is not known who placed the ashes, still having live coals among them, in so dangerous a position, but means should be taken to prevent such carelessness in the future. Mayor France was investigating the affair yesterday and he will not be remiss in making every effort to enforce the ordinance concerning the care of ashes.

Concerning Trout.

The streams of Colorado, especially in the mountains, abound in trout, but people who are mining gold and silver and people who are making money by sawing timber, do not care much about preserving the purity of the streams, and therefore the trout suffer. Fish Commissioner Sisty has called attention to the damage which is being done, and is doing all that he can to secure the perpetuation of this splendid game fish in our water. California has had much the same struggle to go through to preserve the trout in her streams and has made some progress in that direction. She has also taken pains to let the world know

Scientific American on the annual exhibition of trout at Fulton Market, New York, we notice that almost every trout region on the continent is mentioned except Colorado. This was so only because Colorado was not represented at the show. Another year Colorado should be represented along with the rest. As the matter of fish culture and preservation is a matter of interest to many of our readers, we quote part of the article referred to. After speaking of the show in general the writer says: "But the trout stand was the magnet, for here were specimens of the speckled beauties from Canada, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Empire state, England, and remote California; indeed to the California exhibit must be awarded the palm. There were trout in tanks and trout in banks; live trout and dead trout; big trout and little trout; trout reclining on beds of moss, and trout suspended in bowers of roses. The two principal exhibitors of California trout were B. B. Redding, fish commissioner, and M. T. Brewer, of San Francisco, the following specimens being specially worthy of notice: Fish Commissioner Redding sent an exhibit of Truckee river trout, a large black spotted fish which grows from six to ten pounds weight.

"Lake Tahoe trout, also a black spotted fish, but much larger than the Truckee river trout. It averages about twelve pounds in weight, although they have been caught weighing as high as seventeen pounds.

"The Dolly Varden trout, so called because covered with variegated blotches. It is a small but gaudy fish, and weighs from three to four pounds.

"Rainbow trout, from the McCloud river. It has a brilliant stripe from head to tail, and was quite a feature in the exhibition.

"Mr. M. T. Brewer's exhibit, which did not arrive until late on Saturday, was comprised of nine distinct varieties, as follows: Truckee river land-locked salmon trout; Lake Tahoe salmon trout, Independence Lake trout, Donner Lake speckled trout, Humboldt salmon trout, Silver Mountain salmon trout, Pyramid Lake speckled trout, Truckee River red trout, Sacramento river salmon.

"Among the most interesting exhibits were the following: White Brook trout, from White Brook, Richmond, Rhode Island. "Speckled trout," light color, spots very small, W. H. Robinson, Patchogue, L. I. Wild trout, color very dark, by Mr. Hogan, Quebec, Canada. South Side Club, Long Island, heavy display of cultivated trout. Fry of English trout, W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass. Clark's trout, L. A. Beardsly, Sitka.

"South Side Club, L. I., dead brought one dollar a pound, alive out of tanks, one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fresh caught salmon one dollar and seventy-five cents per pound, while wild trout brings only thirty cents per pound retail."

LEADVILLE.

The New High School Building—Prospect of Outfitting.

LEADVILLE, April 25.—The people of Leadville cannot be blamed if they occasionally become boastful and challenge the country to produce a parallel in the substantial growth and prosperity of the city. In no single feature have the greater cause for pride than in the new high school building, now nearly ready for occupancy. The grounds embrace half a block, between Chestnut and Star streets, and directly south of the Methodist church. The structure is 79x81 feet in size and 78 feet in height to the top of the tower. It is built of brick and cut stone with iron cornice and slate roof. The architecture is modern and gives the effect of elegance and solidity. The proportions are fine throughout.

—The basement is ten feet high the interior contains directors' room, janitor's rooms, lunch room, one school room and furnace rooms. Four powerful furnaces will heat the whole building. They connect with two large double flues which serve both as smoke flues and ventilators. Water and gas fixtures are supplied to every portion of the building.

The first floor contains ample hall ways four school rooms 28x30 feet in size, and commodious wardrobes. The second floor contains two school rooms similar to those below, on one side, and on the other, one recitation room 30x50, a map room 16x28, and a class room of the same size. Every room is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, the heating and ventilating appointments are perfect, the interior finish, in ash and walnut, is unusually attractive and everything which could be thought of to render the building perfect for its purpose has been brought into requisition in its construction. It would be difficult to find anywhere a building of its size which comes nearer the highest and most enlightened standard of school architecture. And this in a high mountain eyrie, so high that no substance fit for human food can be raised from the soil, where four years since the desolation was oppressive and the solitude only disturbed by the occasional crack of the hunter's rifle! The tale of magic has been often told, but to none can it seem so marvelous, so like a dream of wonder land, as to those who came early and have been a part of it. They have a right to boast and to laugh at the horde of detractors who have thought to throttle the young giant of the mountains with the puny hand of slander.

We are still favored with warm, drying weather, the sprinkling carts are in requisition. From this time on we may expect the usual large ore shipments, with a gradual increase.

Prospectors are outfitting rapidly, and the annual exodus to surrounding camps will soon begin in earnest. Ten Mile, Aspen, the Holy Cross mountain, Silver Creek and Gothic seem to be the favorite points this season. It is hardly time for effective work yet, but there are always enthusiasts who wish to be in a little ahead and who usually eat their rations before they do any real work. Many are leaving for southern camps where the season is earlier. Ten Mile will see the great boom of the season. J. L. LOOMIS.

The state treasurer received \$3 the other day, as conscience money to be covered into the treasury. This is alleged by the Tribune to be one result of the recent Moody and Sankey meetings.

MARRIED.

ENGLEMAN-THOMPSON.—In the Methodist parsonage, April 27, 1881, in this city, Rev. L. Slutz officiating, Mr. S. A. Engleman, of Canon City, and Miss Kate Thompson, of Jacksonville, Ill.

STRIDIRON-DILS.—April 27, 1881, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Toliver, by Rev. W. L. Slutz, Harwood S. Stridiron and Miss Minnie K. Dils, both of this city.

BARR-WADE.—At the Spaulding house, this city, April 26th, 1881, Mr. W. M. Barr and Miss Mary Wade; Judge Cochran officiating.

WRIGHT-CHEEVER.—April 24, 1881, at Grace church, Colorado Springs, by the Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier, Mr. John T. Wright and Mrs. Mattie Le Cheever, of Watertown, New York.

**ASH-TONIC**

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Drugists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—WESTON.

**Castoria**—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

**CENTAURINIMENT**

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm 1881



## From Friday's Daily.

Denver musicians propose to organize a first regiment band for the Colorado militia.

We have received a very handsome pamphlet, the catalogue of the Denver Floral Conservatories, No. 186 Larimer street.

One of the Boston excursionists said to a prominent gentleman in this city: "I thought we had the finest water in the world in New Hampshire, but your mountain streams beat anything I have ever seen."

There are burglars about town, and householders will do well to look carefully after their doors. The officers are on the alert and some of these dark nights the burglars will find themselves brought up with a round turn.

Canty, the murderer of Tom Perkins who is to be hung on the 13th of May unless the supreme court grants him a new trial, seems to be in good spirits and is confident that he will not be hung on the day above named.

The trains on the Denver & Rio Grande from the south are especially heavy and it necessitates the use of two engines to draw them from Pueblo to the Divide. The influx of emigrants and tourists must have fairly commenced.

The report of the corporation commissioners of Durango, the incorporation papers, and a plat of the town of Durango were filed with the secretary of state last Wednesday. The population March 4, was 1,200; the vote cast 412, only four being against incorporation.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to a reception tendered by the Matt France Hose company this evening at the Opera House hall. This is the third party given by the France Hose this winter and it promises to be fully as well attended as the others given by them. The France boys always give very popular dances and judging from what we hear abundance of enjoyment is in store for those who attend their party to-night.

The D. & R. G. base ball club will play a regular match with the college nine to-morrow afternoon. Time will be called at 2:30 p. m. and the game will take place on the grounds on north Weber street, just above the second ward school house. All are invited to witness the game as an interesting contest is anticipated. The boys have been practicing diligently and each club will do its best to win. We notice that base ball is receiving a good deal of attention throughout the state and no doubt arrangements will be made for a tournament or at least a series of match games.

## Consolidating the Libraries.

The El Paso county library has been merged into the college library, by order of its trustees. All the books in the library, except duplicate copies, have been turned over to the college. These duplicates have been presented to the Y. M. C. A. Upon the whole, this is probably the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances, as the consolidation makes one fair-sized library, whereas singly neither were of so much value. The college library is already open to the citizens of the town, and now that the books are all collected in one library they will doubtless be of much greater use. President Tenney will establish a down-town office for the convenience of the town people, where books can be ordered without making the journey to the college.

## New England Excursionists.

The excursionists who spent last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday here have been doing Clear Creek. The Denver Tribune, of yesterday, says: "The Boston excursion party spent a very pleasant as well as a very profitable day in viewing the wonders of Clear Creek canon in and around Central and Black Hawk, and this side of these two points. Time was when Clear Creek almost formed Colorado's stock in trade of scenery to the railroad tourist. Being called upon to do duty as frequently as it was in the days that preceded the vigorous extensions of the narrow gauges, the beauties of this canon become somewhat stale with the average Coloradoan. But the fact remains that the canon possesses numerous attractions which are not excelled in any locality, and it is as fresh to the Bostonians as the Grand Canon of the Colorado or the crest of Shasta would be. The day was pleasantly warm, and a splendid opportunity was afforded for studying the topographical and scenic attractions along the line, and after arrival in the Golden Queen, where a good dinner was heartily relished, of 'taking in' the surrounding region, a large number of the party descended the Bobtail shaft and all came away loaded down with specimens. To add to the general enjoyment the train was promptly on time at all starting and stopping points, and left sufficiently late in the morning and returned early enough in the evening to afford excellent opportunities for rest and recreation before starting and after returning—not unimportant items to people already over-traveled. Mr. George Ady, the western passenger agent of the Union Pacific, had the party in charge from the start, and was voted on all hands a prompt excursion manager and a 'reliable guide'."

## THE W. S. JACKSON HOSE.

Their complimentary Reception to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hooker.

The new Masonic hall in the Opera House block was last evening the scene of a brilliant assembly it being a complimentary reception tendered by the W. S. Jackson Hose company to Mr. E. E. Hooker and his bride. It was also the dedication ball in the handsome Masonic hall. The affair like many similar ones given by this hose company was in every sense of the word a complete success.

It has always been customary for this company to give a reception to such members as enter into matrimonial contracts during their connection with the organization, and as Mr. E. E. Hooker has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the W. S. Jackson hose company the members thought it no more than right that he should like the rest be extended a reception. Messrs. L. S. Hungerford, E. Howbert and E. E. Martin acted as the reception committee, and three more competent and efficient men could not have been selected to fill this important committee. Messrs. B. D. Allen and J. W. Lloyd filled with utmost satisfaction the duties of floor managers which had been assigned them. The occasion was to say the least one of the most brilliant parties the Jackson Hose has given this season, and it will long be retained within the remembrance of those who participated. Many of the gentlemen were in full dress, while the ladies, as a whole, were handsomely attired.

Tout's orchestra furnished the music, and many were the complimentary remarks offered in their favor. Among those in attendance we noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Wright, the Misses Lela Spaulding, Dora Spaulding, Jennie Moore, Georgie Mack, Kitty Aiken, Maud McFerran, Rose Hungerford, Rose Riddle, Ruth Clinkscales, Laura Montgomery, Hattie Ellsworth, Green Bay, Wis., Misses Marston, Egerton, Fairchilds, Bachelore, Donagay, Messrs. John Pixley, Matt H. Wilbur, C. E. Aiken, B. F. Stout, B. F. Crowell, W. B. Tuttle, B. D. Allen, Tom Allen, F. B. Hart, F. T. Hart, H. A. Wagner, Jr., J. W. Lloyd, T. S. Hungerford, E. E. Newman, O. L. Godfrey, E. E. Martin, Frank S. Griswold, E. E. Griswold, Ed. Howbert, L. O. Pourtales, J. M. Ellison, F. W. Adams, A. L. Kellogg, A. Sagendorf, Al Bletso, W. H. McIntire, C. H. White, Chas. Clark, C. A. Lee.

The fresh and attractive appearance of the new hall added much to the success and pleasure of the occasion, and it might be well to give it a brief description. The dimensions of the hall are larger than those of the old court house hall, and it is in every respect more convenient and better appointed. Upon either side of the entrance leading from the lobby to the main hall are the ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, both of which are large, commodious and fitted up with all the necessary conveniences. The hall proper is hard finished in stucco, while the wood-work is prominent and ornamented in high colors. It is brilliantly lighted with two four and one six-light chandeliers. One of the most noticeable features of the new hall is its Georgia pine floor which is perfectly smooth and well adapted for dancing. At the northeast corner of the hall is a raised platform for the use of the musicians.

The hall, like the Opera House, is as complete as money could make it, and Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell are justly entitled to the thanks of the people for providing them with these two model places of amusement.

## Developing a Trotter.

We like to read a good, robust, able-bodied, square-toed lie once in a while, and we don't know when we have been better pleased than when we found the following in an exchange. It has all the breezy freshness of the plains and all the steepness of the mountains. It could have originated nowhere but in the untamed west. Here is the anecdote: "Stranger," said the driver, "this is how I found out her speed: I was driving along the railroad track just as a big load of hotel furniture started. The freight car wouldn't hold it all, but they managed to squeeze in everything except a long bar mirror, which they tied to the side of the car. The mare saw her reflection in the glass and thinking it was another horse spurred for the lead. You couldn't have held her with a steam windlass. She just laid back her ears and snorted along like a twenty-inch shell. The passengers began to get excited. They rushed out on the platform and began to make bets. The conductor stood up on a seat and began to sell pools. The engineer pulled the throttle valve wide open and tore along at ninety-five miles an hour. At San Bruno we had half a mile the lead. Near the six-mile house the train was so much ahead of time that it fell through an open draw and everlastingly smashed up—72 killed and 199 wounded. It was pretty rough on the passengers, but then we distanced the train, bet yer life. About a month after I sold that mare to her present owner for \$60,000."

The citizens of Albuquerque are making big preparations for the Territorial exhibition to be held in that place this summer.

## ON THE RESERVATION.

Alleged Danger of an Indian Border War.

There is a probability that Judge T. A. McMorris of this city will be appointed as Indian agent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Moneybenny. Judge McMorris is now in Denver and the appointment is said to be between him and Mr. F. C. Peck. The commissioners are now gathering in Denver and in order to complete the body an appointment is necessary. This assembling of commissioners is caused first by the trial of Berry and others in the Jackson case, which has been adjourned until it comes before the grand jury and second because there is alleged to be great danger of a border war with Utes. The Denver Tribune of yesterday has the following upon this subject: "The fears of a collision between the settlers and the Utes in southwestern Colorado which have been expressed from different quarters for the past six months have extended to the military and Interior departments, and have been so far verified that the necessity for prompt measures and swift movement in protection of the frontier has been thoroughly established, and action to this end been set on foot. The desire has been to keep the critical condition of affairs as secret as possible, but whatever reason may have existed for suppressing the facts cannot now exist, or if it does cannot be respected."

"Governor Pitkin, on Saturday last, after an exchange of several letters with General Pope, urged the forwarding of a full regiment of cavalry to the frontier, and the troops are doubtless now en route from Fort Riley, as the department agreed that such a movement was demanded. These troops of the Fourth cavalry, fully equipped and mounted, will be distributed: 500 at Uncompahgre, 200 at White river, 200 at the Southern agency, and 100 special escort for the commissioners from Washington. Meacham is here and Mears will arrive here this morning. Russell is on his way."

"The infantry stationed in the south is in a very badly demoralized condition, and in any event would be of but little availability in coping with the Indians. Desertions are very frequent, and it was but a short time ago that 29 men deserted in one week. It is stated, perhaps too broadly, however, that there are more officers than men at the cantonment."

"Mr. David Day, who is now in the city on the Berry-Ute trial, brings positive information concerning the critical condition of affairs in the southwest. Mr. Day says the settlers have staked off all the available lands which will be surrendered under the treaty by the Utes, covering all the territory on Dry creek, Cow creek, Naturita, Paradox, and Lower San Miguel, the latter being placer claims, and all the other agricultural land. There have been already exhibitions of hostility and threats of trouble, which, however, have not so far resulted in bloodshed. A short time since Fred Mayol, a ranchman, who has six or eight hundred head of cattle on Dry creek, twenty miles east of Paradox valley, was driven from his camp and herd by a roving band of White River Utes and Uintas, who broke up his camp, destroyed the utensils and flagellated Mayol with whips until he fled and left his stock to their mercy. Mr. Day says on the other hand, that the whites, far from seeking to avoid a collision with the Utes, are really anxious to precipitate an uprising, in which event they propose to wipe out the reds without government aid. The frontier whites are in the best possible condition for a fight. The settlers are thoroughly organized and fully armed. At Ouray and the Park alone there are 287 men enlisted, armed with Winchester rifles and needle guns. The governor has recently sent 8,000 rounds of ammunition to Ouray, 4,000 to Lake City and 4,000 to La Plata county."

"Mr. Day says the least event will open the fight. The death of either a white or a Ute would be the signal for a general assault all along the border. The settlers intend to remain on the reservation and crowd the Indians north of the Gunnison and to take possession of every inch of ground south of the river except Chipeta's ranch, which will not be disturbed. All the coal lands east of the agency, on what is known as Cutler's cut-off, have been staked and are occupied. In fact, the whole country is in the possession of the whites, who have built cabins and fences on their claims, and are plowing and improving the land as fast as possible, and in utter indifference to the Utes or their mutterings. Mr. Day says the Utes may take the war path at any moment; the whites are all ready."

## AROUND THE COURSE.

The Coming Meeting of the Pike's Peak Driving Association.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. T. O'Brien we were yesterday driven to the Pike's Peak Driving Park and shown the horses that are now in training for the coming meeting. Judging from the number of horses now in the stables at the course the meeting of the association which takes place on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of May will be one of the most successful races ever held in Colorado Springs. The citizens generally seem to take an active interest in the meeting and they have contributed liberally to the purse fund. Since last season considerable work has been done on the track at the Pike's Peak Driving Park and it is now in a splendid condition. Carpenters are now at work con-

structing a judges' stand and making several much needed improvements about the track. The club house has been entirely refitted and is now in charge of Mart Boosham, a well-known horseman who has recently come here from Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Boosham will aim to keep a first-class resort for horsemen, while at the same time he will keep one of the most respectable stopping places on the Manitou road. Mr. B. W. Holly, a horseman who is well known by all the owners of well bred horses between the Straits of Mackinaw and Salt Lake City, kindly offered to conduct us through the stables and show us the various horses that are entered for the contest which opens on the third of May. Mr. Holly has lived among us during the past year, and no one has taken a more active interest in providing Colorado Springs with a good honest trotting and running meeting than he. Among the horses shown us by Mr. Holly were the following, nearly all of which are entered in the coming races:

Russ Ellis, trotter, with a record of 2:27, owned by M. Rubins of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hap Hazard, with a record of 2:35, owned by Al Kendall; Carlyle and John Trouble, owned by B. W. Holly, the latter with a record of 2:44; Duster, a pacer, record 2:27, owned by W. L. Holiday; Ada Paul, trotter, with a record of 2:26, owned by A. A. Moore; Murty, runner, no record, owned by Sam Trowbridge of Wellington, Kansas; Emma V, Trindad Girl and City Merchant, all owned by James Carlyle of Pueblo; Guide, Clifton B. Oliver's Mambrino, and Browning, all owned by M. C. Wilbur; Sailor Boy, Little Katie, entered by Mr. McLane, of Douglas county; Teaser and Kitten, entered by D. W. Page of Cheyenne; Black Swan, entered by P. H. Fitzpatrick; Sucker State and Matt Gardner, owned by G. S. Holmes.

Numerous other horses are expected daily and the entries which closed last evening indicate that the spring meeting of the association will be an interesting and attractive one.

## Habits and Manners of Florentine Ladies of Fashion.

Florence Letter (March 4) to the New York Tribune.

To the stranger in Italian society a fashionable ball in this city of beauty and art presents many phases of social etiquette at once novel and picturesque. The invitation consists of an ordinary card with "At Home" written or printed in one corner, with the hour, probably 9 or 10 o'clock. On the guest's arrival, even as late as 11 o'clock, he is handed "No. 2," for his carriage. Ladies and gentlemen are alike ushered into a great hall or ante-chamber, sometimes on the ground floor, sometimes on the first, and are waited on by the same attendants, and the fleecy delicate wraps of ladies are ranged beside the rougher garments of the sterner sex. There is seldom a mirror before which a belle can pose and exasperate her escort by detaining him in the draughts of the corridor to take the chances of catching a severe cold. Next, ascent is made by an immensely wide, carpeted stairway, bordered on either side by a wall of blooming azalea and japonica trees such as are only seen elsewhere at the great balls in Paris, to the drawing-room door, where the host and hostess are always in waiting to welcome their guests, who, on being received, pass along to explore the line of brilliantly lighted salons before the crowd fills them, or seat themselves in a feminine row against the wall, to observe and criticize the guests as they arrive. Ices, sirups, cakes, and tea and sandwiches are dispensed from a table or buffet in the dining-room until supper is served by a throng of gaily liveried lackeys, and refreshments are never expected to be furnished beyond the dining room door. A bottle of champagne is placed at each plate, as was the custom at the Tuileries at those grand entertainments given by Napoleon III. A smoking room is open the entire evening, and as much frequented by ladies as gentlemen. When I first saw this it nearly took my breath away; I don't mean the smoke, which was dense, however; but I was appalled at a custom that has become too familiar in Europe to create surprise except among strangers. One English lady of high social rank even brought her cigarette into the drawing room, and puffed away among the dancers, entirely at ease and exciting no comment whatever. After the supper and during cotillon refreshments are passed around and partaken of freely, and at 8 or later in the morning, a hot breakfast refreshes the guests, whose carriages have been ordered to go, or in some cases not until noon. I know an instance of a gentleman who left his wife at 1 o'clock to dance, went home to bed, and came back to breakfast with her at 9 on hot coffee, chops, green peas and other delicacies of the season. The women who give themselves up to this life of so called pleasure night after night expect to sleep all day until time to dress and lunch and dine, and make a few late calls just before a 7 o'clock dinner, after which they usually go to bed again to prepare for another midnight carousal. A married belle has usually five admirers who contract to dance with no one but herself, and her dancing steps are equally circumscribed. There are enough men, however, whose feet are free to fly around with the young maidens or other married ladies who wish to give or receive only general attention.

## Lanfrey, the Historian.

## Saturday Review.

Lanfrey was quite capable of a kindly and playful humor in his dealings with those he loved and trusted. Mme. Jaubert told him on one occasion that so far from calling him "rosebud," as a pretty Englishwoman with whom they were both acquainted had done, in reference to the extreme youthfulness and ruddiness of his personal appearance, she would call him by the far apter name of Ferocino. Lanfrey accepted the implied rebuke, promised that he would suppress his satirical vein in conversation in future, and ever afterward in writing to her signed himself Ferocino. The jest pleased him, and on one occasion he left a little bronze Japanese tiger cat which he had expressly

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purchased, at Mme. Jaubert's door by way of a *carte de visite*.

Of the many interesting passages in her reminiscences of the most notable man, perhaps the best is the account of their long railway journey together from Paris to Switzerland, in company with Mme. Jaubert's niece, Lanfrey became effusive and confidential in the small hours of the morning, and told his friend a good deal that he had never told anyone else about his early life. He was expelled from the Jesuit College at Chambéry, where he received his education, at the age of fifteen, for the following reason: Lanfrey had already developed a strong taste for history, and made an audacious Jesuit pamphlet, which he had found in the college library, the basis for a historical essay in refutation of all its assertions. He was watched and suspected, and ordered to appear before the father superior.

"Then began a singular contest between a boy just fifteen and a chief who united to the authority of his position all that the Jesuitical quintessence of a trained intellect could summon to its aid to overcome the pupil's strength of resistance. When the competitive examinations came round, the college used to be very proud of my numerous nominations. This time was drawing near, and the superior did his best therefore to draw a confession of crime from me along with sufficient expression of contrition to justify indulgence. Irritated by my obstinacy, he tried threats. I should be sent back to my mother. Ah, that was a tender point. I knew all the sacrifices that this would involve. To keep myself from giving in, I kept repeating to myself that, Roman matron as she was, my mother would approve of my conduct. Once more persuasive mildness replaced threats. 'My child, you must think of the future. Your brilliant studies would be continued here.' Then suddenly the chief's anger burst out at the continued obstinacy of the pupil. Calling to one of the minor brothers, he ordered him to fetch a couple of the college servants, and turning to me he said: 'You have concealed about you, placed on your chest, the wicked document I demand. If you don't give it up at once, I shall have it taken from you by force. Now choose.'

"I could not come out conqueror from such a struggle; a contest on such terms was too ignominious. 'I yield to brute force,' said I giving the manuscript. What has become of it, I wonder? Some day it may turn up, perhaps."

Such was the boy who was to become the most uncompromising of historians, and such he remained through life. Of the history itself Mme. Jaubert does not tell us much that is new. Very interesting, however, is Lanfrey's account, given to her, of a too brief conversation with Thiers. Mme. Jaubert asked Lanfrey one day, jokingly: "Have you really forgiven him your terrible dissection of his work on the empire? Thiers, I am sure, owes you no grudge for it. The incapacity for rancor is one of his most precious qualities as a statesman. But I should like to know whether, when you are together, the historian never makes his appearance?" "Your question, my dear friend, replied Lanfrey, "is singularly a *propos*. Three weeks ago I happened to be next him at the dinner table. All at once he leant over to me, and for the first and only time he said: 'Ah, mon cher! if I had only known you when I wrote my "History of Napoleon." He continued speaking, but I could not distinguish the words. "Of Napoleon," said I, to induce him to repeat what he had been saying. I saw the lips move, but not a sound passed them. Painfully moved by this melancholy symptom of the approaching end, I pretended to have heard. Divining from his expressive pantomime that he was trying to say something which would have the effect of surprising me, I articulated a "C'est fort curieux!" proposing to myself to resume the subject another day. Another day! But his hours were numbered; once more only he came to my house, and that was the last time."

## On a Battlefield at Night in South Africa.

## London Times.

It was dark beyond anything we in South Africa had ever experienced, and the heavy rolling of thunder, the occasional gleams of lightning (revealing the stark forms which lay around), the heart-rending cries of the wounded for water, and the shrieks of horses, all combined to render the situation most horrible. The wounded, as many as could be, were all gathered into one place and covered with the few great coats which some of the men carried, and which they unselfishly and unasked gave up before they marched off. McGann and Ritchie did all that was possible for the sufferers. Neither of the officers had great coats or waterproofs; the night was bitterly cold, and no one had tasted food or water since early morning; thus the terrible watch began. At midnight the storm burst right over the field; peal after peal of thunder signalled the downpour of real South African rain. For a while the unceasing roar and deluge drowned the cries of wounded, dying men, but after two hours the rain ceased, and again the piteous appeals for help were heard—awful indeed. For all the rain no water could be procured, and there was no light by which to tend the miserable sufferers. One young officer (Lieutenant Howarth) had

been brought in with three terrible wounds, his thigh smashed and suffering horribly; but he never uttered a sound, and, in reply to the chaplain, said, "Don't mind me, I'm all right." Poor boy, if his career was brief, it was glorious. Parsons lay quietly suffering, setting a noble example of patience to his men. O'Connell lay stark and cold.

Thus wearily passed the hours in momentary expectation of an attack (there was reasonable fear that the rank and file of the Boer army, the lowest possible type of civilization, would, for the sake of looting, not hesitate to do so). Presently a light was seen. Thank God! help had come at last. Surgeons Ring and London, with their ambulance wagons, had managed to evade the Boers, and had brought up everything necessary for the relief of the wounded. How grateful they were! How wonderfully patient through that night of agony!

Santa Fe wants a map of the city and a directory.

## MARRIED.

DOAN-SHIELDS.—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city, April 28, 1881, Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, Edward P. Doan and Miss Mamie B. Shields.

## Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.  
[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—  
Dried Alden.....13@15c  
Michigan sliced.....10@12½c  
Green apples.....6 50@7 00

BRAIN—  
Colorado.....\$1 60@\$1 70 per cw  
BUTTER—  
Colorado ranch.....25@30c

CRACKERS—  
Premium soda.....10c  
Oyster.....12½c  
CHEESE—  
Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—  
Rio.....20@25c  
Java, roasted.....40c  
Mocha, ".....40c

EGGS—  
State, candled, per doz.....20c  
Ranch, per doz.....25c

FLOUR—  
Per hundred.....\$3 75@4 00  
Buckwheat.....6@7

MEAT—  
Ham.....12½@15c  
Dry salt.....11@12½c  
Bacon.....12@13c  
Lard.....15c

RICE—  
Sandwich Island.....12c  
Carolina.....11@12½c

SALT—  
Per barrel.....24 50@4 40  
SUGAR—  
Granulated.....12½@13½c  
Extra C.....11½@12½c

STARCH—  
Pearl.....8c  
Silver gloss.....12½c

SYRUPS—  
Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@\$1 20  
New Orleans.....90c@\$1 00  
Fine table.....90c@\$1 00

TEAS—  
Imperial.....75c@\$1 00  
Gunpowder.....75c@\$1 00  
Japan.....50c@\$1 00  
Oolong.....60c@\$1 00  
English Breakfast.....75c@\$1 00

VINEGAR—  
Pure cider, per gallon.....50c  
The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—  
New Colorado.....\$2 25@\$2 30 per cw  
HAY—  
Baled upland.....\$25@\$30 per ton

POTATOES—  
Per cwt. new.....\$2 25@\$2 75

## Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. T. Magee deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary E. Magee, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be. Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 30th 1881. MRS. MARY E. MAGEE, Administratrix of the estate of William T. Magee, deceased.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William H. Kenney, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of William H. Kenney, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the May term, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1881.

LYDIA E. KENNEY,  
Administratrix.



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